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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—721—

Politics of Europe.

We yesterday received our supplies of English Papers by the *Resources*, comprising regular Files of the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle* and *Hampshire Telegraph*, from which we shall endeavour to give a hurried abstract of the most important heads of News from the termination of our direct intelligence formerly received, which was about the end of August, up to the period of the vessel's departure from England.

According to our latest advices, it does not appear that the successor to the Marquess of Hastings as Governor General of India, had yet been determined; but Lord W. Bentinck was considered the most probable person.

In consequence of this influx of European Intelligence, with a view to lay it as early as possible before our readers, we have to-day kept back a considerable portion of the matter previously prepared for the *Asiatic Department*, and contracted it to one sheet, to leave room for the contents of the late English Papers; but when this pressure is over, we shall resume our regular course of publication.

In addition to our own supplies, we have been favoured with two Numbers of *Bell's Messenger*—those of the 15th and 22d of September, the latter of which gives some curious particulars regarding the reconciliation of Mr. Canning with the new Administration. It also represents the Greek cause as desperate, their forces being dispersed and the Senate dissolved. The Russian Empire, it is said, was suffering severely from the interference of the Government with Commercial pursuits, which had caused starvation and misery among the majority of the People.

Hampshire Telegraph, August 26.—The Ship *Sin Godfrey*, Webster, is on the point of sailing for Bengal with a cargo of coals.

The accounts respecting Greece continue to be highly favorable. There is no longer any doubt of the surrender of Athens and Napoli di Romania to the Greeks, and various accounts mention the fall of Modon and Coron.

London, Aug. 30.—The Paper is occupied chiefly by conflicting accounts of engagements, between the Greeks and Turks. The capture of Athens by the former and the violation of the capitulation by them are confirmed. Upwards of 600 men were put to the sword. About 300 were saved by French vessels in the Port.

London, Aug. 31.—The *Times* of this date has the following paragraph relative to the contemplated formation of the New Ministry.

"We should not be surprised to hear of much more being necessary to complete the Ministerial arrangements, than merely supplying the deficiency caused by the death of Lord Londonderry. To say nothing of the Chancellor's threatened retirement, on which, as promptitude of decision can hardly be expected in such a case, it would be unsafe to calculate. There are other Members of the Cabinet, whose infirmities of one kind or another point out their speedy resignation as an event either necessary to themselves or to the public.

London, Sept. 2.—Accounts were received of the Turks having gained some advantages in Epirus, where several Europeans were taken prisoners by them and mutilated in a brutal manner; and of Chourschid Pasha having sustained a severe defeat in Epirus.

London, Sept. 3.—The Swedish Government are stated to have acknowledged the new Republic of Columbia.

THE *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 2d September has the following:

"It is said that in consequence of the death of Lord Londonderry, the Opposition have great hopes of coming into power; that they already begin to count on the numbers they will exhibit at the next Session of Parliament, and that they are almost confident in the next Session of being able to outvote the Ministry on every proposition for supply.—*Morning Herald*.

Lord Hill, it is said, will be the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Times, Sept. 4, 1822.—The state of Tennessee has, through its Governor, Carroll, presented a sword to General Jackson; and the speeches of the Governor and the General, delivered on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence, have been extracted from the *FRANKLIN GAZETTE*. General Jackson's oration, on receiving the gift from his countrymen, is remarkable for the same inflated and boastful style, but likewise for the same decided and masculine spirit which have equally distinguished his former harangues and writings, his public acts, and his private history. He justly calls New Orleans the emporium of the west (the west, in relation to the other parts of the United States), and refers directly or indirectly in almost every paragraph of his speech to the successful operation against the British army, of which the scene was laid in that important province. The "Hero of Orleans," like the "Maid of Orleans," has performed valiant deeds; and in modesty, the resemblance of these noted personages is not less striking than in valour.

Morning Chronicle, September 7, 1822.—*Semlin*, August 15.—The Tartar couriers who arrived in Belgrade yesterday, bringing letters from Salonica, Seres, and all the parts of Macedonia, confirm the news of the total defeat of Chourschid Pasha at Thermopylae. The letters from Salonica are dated July 31; those from Seres, Aug. 2. In both cities, the Turks appeared resigned to their fate when the news of the defeat arrived; and in Seres they even appeared *tamed* by it. In no town has any tumult been heard of. In Salonica, the Governor, in consequence of the threatening circumstances, had renewed a prior order for a general arming; and also commanded that both young and old must hasten with their exertions to put the capital of Macedonia in a state of defence. The Turks are therefore entrenching Salonica, and are adopting every other means of defence. From this the greatness of the danger may be appreciated. A bulletin from the Greeks on this important occurrence, which has rescued the Morea, is not soon to be expected, as they have no printing presses with the army. It appears certain, however, that three Pashas, and among them Chourschid Pasha, and Dram-Ali, are taken prisoners and carried to Livadia. The number of the prisoners is said amount to 11,000, and the booty to be immense.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Morning Chronicle, Sept. 9, 1822.—The whole of the last week has been spent amongst the Ministers and their Royal Head in bickering and dispute, as to the individual to whom shall be assigned the seat in Council, and the redoubtable office in the House of Commons recently filled by Lord Londonderry. We learn from a respectable quarter, that from the very delicate state of Mr. Peel's health, that Gentleman would gladly renounce the honour of Leader in the Lower House of Parliament, which has been ardently pressed upon him by the greatest Personage, could any other adequate representative be found. If, however, the royal repugnance should not be overcome, it is thought he may be brought to make a sacrifice of personal convenience on the altar of public duty.—The time presses for a decision respecting what may well be called "Hobson's Choice," for if Mr. Canning goes to India, he must depart early in October. The wily Chancellor is said most reluctantly to have yielded, though he did not, as was currently reported on Saturday, tender at the foot of his Sovereign the Scales, and request to be allowed to resign; but having at last got the better of his doubts and scruples, he consents to admit Mr. Canning into office, so that the hitch at the present moment is not with Lord Eldon, but with a much higher power. Could the deeply rooted objection be removed even in a certain quarter, there still appears considerable difficulty, as to the *ostensible* post to be assigned to the embryo Governor-General of India. The story is, that Lord Bathurst will be Foreign Secretary, Frederic Robinson will go to the Colonies, Mr. Canning to the Admiralty, and Lord Melville to India; but there would be an extreme awkwardness, nay in the event of war almost an impossibility, in the First Lord of the Admiralty leading the House of Commons.

Why should not Mr. Canning return to his seat at the Board of Control, where he states himself in the course of five years diligent administration of that department to have given so much satisfaction to the direction of the Indian Government, and to which he would have sufficient leisure to devote much of his time?—There is one other substantial reason for this, the force of which is openly acknowledged by every individual of the Administration, namely, that they have gained nothing but weakness by the accession of Mr. Wynn; but in such an event what is to become of Mr. Wynn?

After all, we are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Canning will not go to India, but that Lord Liverpool will in the end prevail in obtaining for him all the offices held by his former rival and recent Noble Friend. On Friday however, nothing final had been arranged. The Head of the State, it is whispered, is wearied with these protracted cabals, and is anxious to retire, for the renovation of his health and spirits, to his Cottage in Windsor Great Park, there to enjoy the repose and tranquillity so congenial to his habits; and the Lord Chancellor protests he will leave town this day or to-morrow, for his seat in Dorsetshire, to shoot partridges.

Morning Chronicle, Sept. 10, 1822.—Lord Liverpool, it seems, has not only subdued the prejudice of the highest Personage of the realm against Mr. Canning, but he has likewise contrived to soften down the personal feelings against Mr. Canning, as a coadjutor, entertained by the Lord Chancellor Eldon. We understand the conferences between the high contending parties were unremitting during Saturday and Sunday; and that it was not until yesterday morning that his Majesty could be prevailed upon to see the indispensable necessity for calling in the aid of Mr. Canning, to prevent the tickety fabric of Administration from crumbling to pieces.

A messenger has been dispatched to Mr. Canning, who, we believe, is on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Portland; much preliminary arrangement must precede the Honourable Gentleman's final relinquishment of the Government of India, but the interest that prevailed in opening a way for Mr. Canning into the Cabinet, will no doubt succeed in overcoming all minor difficulties. The candid declaration of the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, at Liverpool, of his willingness to accept office, warrants us in supposing that every facility will be afforded by him for completing the necessary arrangements.

The report last evening, of Mr. Canning's going to the Admiralty and Lord Melville to India, universally obtained; it was said, however, that Lady Melville, much in love with domestic life and the society of this country, strongly objects to this arrangement. To Lord Colchester is assigned the vacant seat in the Cabinet, with the appointment of Treasurer of the Navy.

Morning Chronicle, September 11, 1822.—*Review at Moscow.*—We learn from a Gentleman who was present at the Review by the Emperor Alexander at Moscow, that above 80 Petitions were then presented to him by officers and soldiers, who stepped out of the ranks calling on him to commence hostilities against the Turks. A Priest of consideration had, at the same time, loudly denounced Alexander for his insensibility to the sufferings of his fellow-religionists, and that in very unpalatable language. Our readers may draw their own conclusions from these circumstances.

Morning Chronicle, Sept. 12, 1822.—Tuesday night's GAZETTE confirms the appointment of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm, which we were the first to announce in THE MORNING CHRONICLE. Subsequently, however, to our information, this highly-gifted Baronet and exiled favourite of his Sovereign, received, as the price of his retreat, an additional mark of gratitude in the Royal bounty, by the lucrative sinecure of Governor of one of the West India Colonies. Surely these honours and emoluments might in times like the present be divided and subdivided, rather than heaped upon the same individual, in whom the measure of reward of any services with which the public are acquainted, has been long since full. If it was indispensable that some person should be sent to Stockholm to replace Vesey Fitzgerald, elsewhere provided for, why not the Right Honourable Charles Wynn, and thereby leave room for a more efficient person at the head of the India Board, and a more powerful organ to fill his place in Parliament?

Morning Chronicle, September 14, 1822.—The new Ministerial arrangements are not yet completed, notwithstanding Mr. Canning is arrived. Whatever THE COURIER may say, an unexpected demur has arisen in a certain quarter, which occasioned an interchange of messengers during the whole of yesterday, and so much secrecy was observed on the occasion that the Messengers made their entrances and their exits from the private door in the Park. His Majesty had proposed to leave town this day, but in consequence of these little occurrences, it is now thought his journey will be protracted until next week, when he goes to his Cottage.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Wednesday by express. The QUOTIDIENNE repeats the account of threatening writings having been put into circulation, and sent to the Magistrates. We are, indeed, assured by those who have recently left France, that the fermentation at this time is very great, and that writings of the most inflammatory tendency are circulated *sous le manteau* in spite of all the efforts of the Police. We have seen an address which we understand has been very generally read, calling for vengeance. "What, it is said, you are men, you are Frenchmen, and yet suffer a handful of Nobles, insolent Priests, to trample you under their feet? They triumph over your weakness, they devour your estates with their eyes, they revive privileges, they are preparing to re-establish Tailles, the *Corsé* the *Gabelle*, Tithes, Anats, Game Laws, and they look upon you already as their slaves."

The Government in the mean time seems determined to avail itself of the powers of the Law against the Press to put that at least down.

Hampshire Telegraph, Sept. 16, 1822.—It was confidently reported last night, that Mr. Canning had been sent for. The Earl of Liverpool, it has been understood for some days, had threatened to resign, unless his friend were re-admitted into the Cabinet; and as his resignation would be tantamount to a dissolution of the Ministry, the objections in a certain quarter have, it is said, given way; but not till yesterday morning, nor without a considerable struggle. The Lord Chancellor's reluctance was not made of such stern materials, and melted away with a good grace and tolerable facility, so long as Friday last.—*Times.*

Mr. Canning, after his reception at Liverpool, proceeded on a visit to Mr. Littleton, in Staffordshire. From thence he went to Mr. Bolton's, at Birmingham, where he was to dine and sleep on Monday night. Last night he was expected at Gloucester Lodge.

It was currently reported in the City yesterday that the Lord Chancellor had given in his resignation.

Mr. R. Martin, M.P., whose exertions in the cause of humanity are well known, has received an anonymous letter, threatening his life if he continues to look so sharply after the drivers of cattle.

The new Ministerial Arrangements were finally determined yesterday, when Mr. Canning accepted the Seal of the Foreign Office. Mr. C. went to the India House, in the forenoon, to communicate the fact personally to the Directors, and tendered his resignation of the appointment of Governor-General of India. We understand that a Privy Council will be held on Monday, at Carlton Palace, for the purpose of swearing Mr. Canning into Office. We congratulate the country, most sincerely, upon the circumstance that it will continue to possess the benefit of Mr. Canning's powerful talents.—*Courier, Saturday.*

It was yesterday confidently stated, that fewer changes would take place among Ministers, than were at first contemplated, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Canning to the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet at Carlton House on Monday, at three o'clock, when Mr. Canning will be sworn in one of the Council.—*Star.*

It was reported on the Stock Exchange yesterday, that Lord Maryborough is to be Governor-General of India, and that Mr. Huskisson is to have a seat in the Cabinet, as Master of the Mint.

It is understood that either Lord Hill or Sir Geo. Murray will be appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, vice Lieut. General Oakes.—The other Military vacancies are filled by this night's GAZETTE.

Morning Chronicle, September 17, 1832.—Mr. Canning's instalment yesterday as minister for Foreign Affairs may be considered rather the commencement than the conclusion of the present Ministerial arrangements. The Right Honourable Gentleman must naturally wish to possess the influence of his predecessor in the Cabinet, as well as his office, and to strengthen himself both by the removal of some of those who opposed his admission, and the introduction of some of his friends. It is alleged to be on this principle that Mr. Chas. Wynn has been so warmly recommended for the Government of India—a change which would, probably, be as little prejudicial to the interests of Ministers in the House of Commons as unacceptable to the Grenvilles generally. The same views will, it is said, govern the rest of the arrangements, and now that Mr. Canning has once more passed the gate of his political Elysium, sooner or latter we may expect to see him surrounded by some of his adherents.

The Greeks.—We are rejoiced to perceive from the last accounts that the Greeks no longer accuse us of any co-operation with their enemies. We know not, indeed, whether what is said with respect to the treasonable proceedings of pretended exiles from the Islands, do not include a charge against some of those mercenary wretches who have disgraced the British name by lending themselves as agents to the Turks, and will some day find their names coupled with general execration. But at all events, as far as Government and its civil and military agents are concerned, there seems no ground for accusation.

London, Gazette September 17, 1832.—At the Court at Carlton-house, the 16th of September, 1832.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament be prorogued from Tuesday the 6th day of October to Tuesday the 26th day of November next.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable George Canning to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command,

sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Times, September 16, 1832.—"Lord Stewart, who has come in all haste from Paris to Vienna, replaces Mr. Gordon in the ministerial conferences. As soon as the Duke of Wellington and Viscount Montmorency arrive, the delegates of the five great Powers will turn their attention, it is said, to the drawing up of a general plan for the deliberations of the Congress, which will be presented to the Emperor Alexander, who is expected to arrive at Vienna on the 7th. It is believed that the residence of this Sovereign will be short. He has already requested that neither fetes nor ceremonies may mark his arrival at Vienna. About the middle of September the two Emperors will proceed to Italy; but the Congress of Verona will not commence before the beginning of October. Prince Metternich will, as at the last Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, exercise the functions of President of the Ministerial conferences. Some valuable articles of furniture have already been despatched to Trieste, to be forwarded to Verona. The horses and equipages of the Court will be sent off in a few days. The Emperor Francis will, on his way, visit the King of Bavaria at Tegernsee."

It is whispered in the political circles, that Lord Palmerston has signified his wish to retire from the War Department, and that he is to be succeeded by Lord William Bentinck. It is added, that Lord Palmerston is to be raised to the English Peerage.—*Evening Paper.*

A letter from Berlin of the 7th instant, affirms, that in consequence of some important despatches recently transmitted from Constantinople to Vienna, it had been determined not to postpone the deliberations on the affairs of Greece to the assembling of the Congress of Verona, but to commence them at Vienna, as soon as the Monarchs and the Ministers Plenipotentiary arrived there. It is also asserted that Lord Strangford and Baron Lunsow had both been ordered to proceed to the Austrian capital to assist at the conferences to be held there.

The Turkish frigate, to which of late public attention has been so much directed, was on Monday towed from Deptford to Gravesend by the TALSOT steam-packet.

Captain Scoresby, Jun.—We are happy to announce the arrival of this gentleman at Liverpool, in the *Baffin*, from Davis' Straits, where he has had, for the season, more than the usual success, having got nine fish. Captain Scoresby landed on the west coast of Greenland, a part of that inhospitable region which has not, we understand, been visited or even seen, by any of the navigators of the Arctic Seas, for more than two centuries. He found no inhabitants, but saw several huts, with indications of recent fires in them. The country abounds with rein-deer and game. On her passage home the *Baffin* encountered rough weather, and in a tremendous gale off the Feroe Islands two of the crew were lost.

London, September 21, 1832.—We received the Paris Papers of Wednesday, last night, by express.

Spain.—The Army of the Faith, under Quesada, has been completely defeated in the environs of Jaca, on the western side of the mountains of Jaca. This intelligence is communicated in numberless letters from Bayonne, Oleron, St. Jean Pied de Port, &c. given both in the Liberal and Ultra Papers. Quesada is said to be suspected of treachery by his own troops, by whom he was conducted, bound hand and foot, to the fort of Iruy, in order to be tried. The place where the engagement took place receives various names, as Lucena, Sanguessa, Viesca, and Sanguessa. Troops are said to be advancing towards the frontiers from all part of Spain, and it is probable therefore that the insurrection will soon be completely put down. We believe it is pretty well ascertained that the respectable part of the population in all parts of the provinces the theatre of the insurrection are on the liberal side, and that the Army of the Defenders of the Faith consists almost entirely of Monks, smugglers, robbers, and men of desperate fortunes, who have found their protection not in their

own strength, but in the wild and mountainous nature of the country, and the facility of escape into France when hotly pursued.

The Greeks.—THE CONSTITUTIONNEL has given the bulletins published by the Greeks, to which we yesterday alluded. It is difficult to conceive that the circumstances detailed in these accounts have no foundation in truth. The last of them is dated on the 8th August, and Captain Vidall, the bearer, says, that up to his leaving Spermin, on the 18th August, accounts of further advantages were daily arriving. The accounts from the Ionian Islands in the German Papers, have all reference to an earlier period. The appearance of the Turks in the Motes, the taking of Corinth, the Proclamation of the Greek Senate, all prove the straits to which the Greeks were reduced, as well as the previous successes of their enemy; but it would seem that the tide had turned in their favour.

Affairs of Greece.—*Peloponnesus, Ctenia, July 26.*—Tehar-Hadji-Ali-Pasha, an ancient Sadrazam (grand Vizier,) after having united his forces to those of Mehemed Pasha, at Xyla, and again taken the chief command, penetrated into the Argolide at the head of from 14,000 to 15,000 men. Colocotronis, who had reached Argos one day before him, attacked him on the 23d July, before that town. The first ardour of the Turks presented great obstacles, but our soldiers, animated by an invincible courage, repulsed the enemy, who threw themselves upon Cuzopodi (near Argos). The retreat, which was conducted with much disorder, cost the enemy a great number of men.

The following day the enemy retired in greater order. Our riflemen pursued them closely, and harassed them the whole way. In passing a part of the mountains we marched over dead bodies. The Turks encamped at Cavathy.

The 25th, they set out at break of day, our riflemen continued to harass them; on the passage of Camila, a corps of Mainotes advancing with impetuosity, broke through the rear ranks of the Turks and made a great carnage. The advanced ranks, far from succouring them, only accelerated their pace. Arrived at Treret, half-way between Argos and Corinth, the enemy was obliged to fight before passing the defile. An obstinate engagement took place, more than 1,500 Turks perished, a great number more were killed in the passage, 300 horses, and part of the baggage which fell into our hands were sent to Tripolitza.

Second Bulletin.—*Cortresse, near Corinth, August 8.*—The Turks received within the last few days from 5 to 6000 men from Patras and Lepanto. Counting on these reinforcements, they pretended again to act on the offensive, and to penetrate again into the territory of Argos. The stratagem was easily divined. In consequence, we left them a free passage on this side, and our army all moved towards the side of Corinth, which it completely closed against them. The enemy, defeated in his calculation, came to attack us here. The contest lasted about two hours. The Turks were repulsed on all points; with the greatest loss they regained their posts in disorder.

"The next day, Aug. 9th, the enemy, who had no other alternative, resolved to force a passage whatever it might cost. Tehar Hadji Ali encouraged his troops to do their duty, and put himself at the head of his cavalry, but this intrepid Pasha perished in the foremost ranks. His troops fought with the courage of despair; at the height of the battle a confused murmur was heard from the enemy's ranks. 'Ames (quarter) they cried; let us go away, we only desire to quit the Morea.' Three thousand Turks remained on the field, the number of the wounded and of prisoners is not yet known exactly.

"About two thousand horse, all the baggage and ammunition, the military chest, were the booty of this day's battle. The enemy is closely pursued towards Corinth.

P. S.—Captain Vidale, who brought these bulletins, assures us that till the 18th of August, the day of his departure from Spezzia, new and more circumstantial details were continually received of the advantages gained by the Greeks. Every thing proves that the Turkish army is in the most desperate position. And the news of its total destruction was every moment expect-

ed. He says, that going to Argos, on August 12, on his private affairs, he had an interview with the Vice-President Kanakara. When they were together, a Mainote came, and brought the head of the Commander-in-chief, Tehar Hadji Ali Pasha. It was known by two large scars on both sides of the face, and by his long beard. —*Le Constitutionnel.*

Paris, Sept. 16.—If you have been amused in London by the announcement in one of the French Papers that Sir Francis Borett was to be Secretary of War, while the Marquess de Lansdown was to have the management of the House of Commons: we have been equally disposed to smile at some of the appointments gravely discussed in the English Journals, which appear not a whit less preposterous. The variety of rumoured nominations evinces the general sense of utter incompetency in the present Cabinet, a conviction in which even the Treasury scribes seem to participate, and which may be hailed as a favourable augury for the Ministers, for if they know all their own weakness, their knowledge must be much more extensive than is generally imagined. It is of good omen too for the public when they confess that their greatest want is of an efficient personage for what is very appropriately termed the management of the House of Commons.—"Ay, there's the rub," just where they feel the sore place. It is hard upon them, certainly; that what they have bought they should no longer be able to call their own; that their own troops should not only desert, but taunt them with friendly rebukes, exclaiming in their defence "*Amicus Plato sed magis amicus Veritas*;" but they are now just beginning to make the unpleasant discovery that many men may be found to compromise the interests of their constituents, while neither love nor money will prevail upon them to sacrifice their own. The Squirearchy made admirable lives and fortune men in theory, for they knew the former would never be endangered, while the latter were constantly increased by the war; but no sooner is their flaming loyalty put to the easy test of short commons, than they inflict the same scantiness upon the Ministerial majorities, and turn tail upon the identical Government which has made us "the envy of the world; and the admiration of surrounding nations."—Oh, what a fallow off was there! Some of the Treasury Journals insinuated last session that Sir Thomas Lothbridge, their staunch old thick-and-thin ally could not be in his right senses when he kicked and brayed and knew not his master's crib; but they may expect to encounter many a lunatic of this sort, who, like Valentine in *Love for Love*,

"Nudos agris, nudos ammis paternis,
Insanire parat cordi ratione moloque."

and it will be no common orator who can restore them to reason in the Government acceptance of sanity, that is to say, to continue paying taxes, and saying "Aye" when they are bidden, while they receive no rents. He may address them as Themistocles did the Athenians, when he was sent to their island to raise a contribution, "I give you your choice of two things—persuasion and force,"—and they may reply with those exhausted Islanders—"We have two other things which we offer to you in exchange,—poverty and impossibility." Against such arguments even the eloquence of the golden mouthed Saint, the one most likely to succeed with such an auditory, would be unavailing; and it is quite ludicrous to con over the names of the illustrious obscure who are propounded for this Herculean undertaking. The greatness of the need, can only be equalled by the littleness of the talent that offers itself for the emergency, and when all is completed we shall not even have Burke's consolation of ridiculing the patchwork Cabinet, and comparing it to a tessellated pavement, here a black stone and there a white one; for we shall be presented with a dreary uniformity of dullness, an unbroken desert of intellect that will not afford us a single basis where we may refresh our imaginations and ride home upon a horse laugh. An unlucky wight once exclaimed, that while others were complaining of Fortune's fickleness, he could only reproach her for her constancy inasmuch as in all her freaks and changes she never sent him

* Tehar Hadji Ali Pasha was distinguished in the war with the Russians as General of the advanced Guard. In 1806, he was appointed Captain Pasha.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—725—

Late English Papers.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS—CONTINUED.

any thing good; and if the blind Goddess occupies herself in the formation of Cabinets she has certainly laid herself open to a similar imputation from the people of England.

Office of Secretary at War.—It is industriously rumoured, that the office of Secretary at War will be abolished. Lord Palmerston is to resign upon a Pension and a Peerage. The Pension, however, is to equal one moiety of his present emoluments—the other moiety to be made up to his Lordship from another source.

Governorship of India.—The friends of the Duke of Buckingham have pushed hard for the appointment of his Grace to the Head of the Admiralty, in the event of Lord Melville going to India; but the claims of his Grace, although backed by the pompous phraseology of a Noble Relative, distinguished for his proficiency in the art of manoeuvring, have not yet been acceded to.

Duke of Wellington.—Extract from a Private from Boulogne dated Sept. 18:—"His Grace the Duke of Wellington and suite landed here yesterday, between two or three o'clock p. m., from his Majesty's mail steam packet the *Annex*. Captain Hamilton, His Grace found an old friend residing here, Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B., who remained with him the short time he stopped at Boulogne. All the beauty and fashion of this place were in waiting to see his Grace, who, I think, looked very ill indeed."

Messrs. Williams and Smith, King's messengers, set off from the Foreign Office last night for Vienna, to be in attendance on the Duke of Wellington.

Duke of Devonshire.—We understand that the Noble and Gentlemen, friends to the general amelioration of the condition of this country, and to the modification of the tithe system, have it in contemplation to give a public dinner to the Duke of Devonshire, when he passes through Dublin, on his return to England. His Grace's noble and disinterested conduct, in respect of tythes, and his constant advocacy of Ireland, deserves our respect and gratitude.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

City Address.—To-morrow, (Tuesday, 17th Sept.) his Excellency will give audience at the Castle, and will receive the City Address, which is to be presented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation; also an Address from the Moderator, and a Deputation of the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland. We understand that it is his Excellency's intention to be attended in full state by the Gentlemen of his household.—*Dublin Journal*.

Connection between form and figure, and the moral qualities.—So close in our minds is the connection between form and figure, and the moral qualities, that we almost as uniformly attach good humour and indulgence, if not stupidity, to corpulency—as we do restlessness, and perhaps malevolence, to meagreness. This made Hume, the Historian, humourously observe in one of his Letters, that instead of the old divisions of Whig and Tory, and so forth, the best division would be that of nature—into *fat* and *lean*. The lean men are every where from their restlessness the rulers, and the fat the ruled. One consolation the fat men had, that if they were too much oppressed, they would become lean themselves, and rulers in their turn.

Long-lived Ancestors.—A great medical writer has remarked, that he never knew a single instance of a person living beyond 80 years of age who was not descended from long-lived ancestors.

Influence of Drunkenness.—The very hairs of the head are said to feel the influence of drunkenness, inasmuch that some years ago, when wigs were more generally worn than they now are, the London wig makers instantly recognized the hair which had been taken from a drunken man, and gave less for it than for that of others.

Mischief produced by Money.—An Irish Author, after enlarging on the mischief produced by money, which conquered Rome, when Rome had conquered the world, naively adds, "It is an enemy which never conquered this country (Ireland), and I dare say never shall."

Knowledge of Music in Ireland.—So rare an accomplishment is the knowledge of music in Ireland, that in the town of Strabane, a piano forte cannot be tuned without sending to Raphoe for the organist; and the music master of a respectable boarding school at Coleraine comes every third week from Belfast, which is better than 50 miles distant. What an opening for a Colony of Germans!

Mrs. Enery.—This subscription, it is hoped, will continue for the ensuing month, as the sum subscribed is by no means equal to a permanent provision for this distressed Family. The delightful Mrs. Beeher (formerly Miss O'Neill) has generously contributed ten pounds. The subscription book is kept at Mr. Robins' Office, Piazza.

Covent garden Theatre.—Charles Kemble is mustering his forces to open the campaign at Covent garden Theatre, which during the recess has undergone some internal alterations, by which the respectable part of the audience will be greatly inconvenienced. That abominable depot, called the basket, has been entirely taken away, and the description of visitors which that part of the house usually contained will be removed one tier higher.

English Opera House.—During the present season this Theatre has resumed the rank to which the great exertions of the manager so justly entitle it. *Garden the Gypsy* was played last evening to a very full house with admirable effect. *Gretna-Green*, if possible, increases in popularity—the blundering Marriage Act has tended in some degree to increase the attraction of this lively Farce. *The Youthful Days of Gil Blas*, even after twenty-seven representations, goes off with as much applause as ever.

The **TURIN GAZETTE** announces that the celebrated Rossini is going to Verona to superintend the Opera of that town during Congress. The same Paper adds, that he will bring out a new Opera of his own composing.

Madame Catalani.—After Madame Catalani has finished her engagement with Mr. Harris at the Dublin Theatre, she returns to London to sing at the Concerts during Lent, given by Mr. Bocher. That lady is at present residing at her villa on the Banks of the Arno, near Florence.

At the late Music Meeting of the three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in the former city, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergymen of those Counties, six hundred and eighty odd pounds were netted for the Charity.

George Garrick.—The brother of the celebrated Roscius, was particularly attentive to him; and every night, on coming behind the scenes, usually inquired, "has David wanted me?" On its being asked how George came to die so soon after the demise of his distinguished relative, it was answered, "David wanted him."

After Byron's engagement in the West Indies, there was a great clamour about the badness of the ammunition. Soon after this Mr. Fox had a duel with Mr. Adam; on receiving that Gentleman's ball, and finding it had made but little impression, he exclaimed, "Egad, Adam, it had been all over with me if you had not charged with Government Powder."

Persian Ambassador.—On Friday the Secretary to the Persian Ambassador, who was at the Mitre Tavern, Chatham, hearing that the monthly meeting of the Magistrates of the Division was held on that day, sent to request to be admitted to see the mode of administering the business of the Meeting, which was instantly complied with.—Edward Twissamy and O. Smith, Esqs., and the Rev. George Davies were the sitting Magistrates, and took great pains to explain to the Secretary the practice and principle of the Session.—He appeared to understand perfectly the communications which were made, and to be much gratified with the polite attention and respect which was paid to him.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Sept. 22, 1822.—The Paris journals inform us of the conclusion of the State Trials at Poitiers. The traitors Berton, Casse, Sauge, Fradin, Jaglin, and Sorellault, are condemned to death; and the other individuals are declared guilty of not revealing the plot.

The Admiralty have given orders to the commanding officer at Barbadoes, to afford all possible protection to trade from thence to Maracaybo, South America.

The King held a Privy Council on Monday, at which Mr. Canning kissed hands, and received the seals of office on being appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in room of the late Marquis of Londonderry.—Parliament was farther prorogued from the 8th of October to the 26th November.—Thomas Ascheton Smith, Esq. was also sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.

Sir W. Knighton, it is said, has succeeded Sir B. Bloomfield as Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse. Mr. Marrables still retains his place as Clerk of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Watson assistant Private Secretary. The latter gentleman was many years with the Duke of Cumberland, and has been a good deal abroad. The Red House lately occupied by Sir B. Bloomfield, is to be got in readiness, it is stated, for the reception of the family of Sir W. Knighton.

London, Tuesday, September 24, 1822.—There are now four Noblemen in the field for the appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India, the Marquess of Anglesea, Lord Amherst, Lord Maryborough, and Lord William Bentinck. His Majesty is understood to interest himself warmly for the Marquess of Anglesea, but we understand the Noble Marquess has little prospect of success with the Court of Directors. Lord William Bentinck, the relation of Mr. Canning, is spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment. His Lordship has something more than his frank and manly character, and kind and conciliatory manners to recommend him to the Court of Directors. His administration of Sicily, which was productive of so much benefit to the inhabitants of that country, and the high reputation he enjoyed throughout the Mediterranean (a reputation which the faithlessness of the Government at home never impaired, however embarrassing the dilemma in which he was placed by it), must naturally plead powerfully in his favour with those to whom the destinies of the millions of India are entrusted.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1822.—The British public, and even the political part of that public, has not the slightest impression of the horrid state of this unhappy country. It is frightful and disgusting. Law, justice, honour, morality, and religion, are all equally entirely contemned by a sanguinary, ranting corrupt Government. Pure despotism in its internal authority, and abject servility before the Holy Alliance. Priests and spies are the terror and the execration of the nation.

Lisbon.—Accounts have been received from Lisbon, through France, to the 5th instant, four days later than those brought by the last packet. From them it appears that the expedition for Bahia had left the Tagus, consisting of about 2000 men; and another was also fitting out, intended to be somewhat larger than the last.

The Hampshire Telegraph says—"The Duke of Manchester is expected to sail on the 25th instant in the *Active* frigate, for Jamaica. We understand his Excellency is anxious to reach the seat of his Government previous to the meeting of the House of Assembly, as he has to propose (on the suggestion of Government) that the troops employed for the defence and preservation of the island shall be in future paid out of its revenues, and not by the Government. If this reasonable proposition could be carried into effect in all our colonies, the country would be relieved from a heavy burden at the present moment. Mr. Hume (we recollect) has promised to submit it to Parliament early in the next Session."

Buenos Ayres.—Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, dated on the 14th June. That State continued to enjoy the greatest tranquillity, and all the benefits resulting to man-

kind from liberty. Equal laws were administered, industry was encouraged, property was fully protected, and the consequence was the prosperity of the community. The latest letters which had been received there from Chili were dated on the 6th of May. They were brought by the *Poncorine*, Captain Laing, from Callao. The neighbourhood of some legitimate troops had rendered the inhabitants of Lima rather uneasy, for a portion of the army of General San Martin had been dispersed by them. Letters, however, received in London from Lima, dated the 12th May, state that the Royalist troops had not advanced, and that the alarm at Lima had subsided. Captain Laing farther brought to Buenos Ayres a report that when the Peruvian Admiral Blanco hoisted his flag on board the late Spanish frigate the *VENGANCE*, at Guayaquil, Lord Cochrane, commanding the Chilean squadron, forcibly took possession of her, and had consequently rendered wider his dispute with General San Martin. The same report also mentions, that precautions had been taken by the Peruvian Government to protect the other frigate at Callao against any attempt which his Lordship might make on her. The letters received from Lima of the 12th May in London contradict these rumours. Lord Cochrane had made no hostile attempt on the frigate, but he had taken security from the Government of Guayaquil that the frigate should be restored to Chili, should, by after negotiation, it appear that his Lordship's fleet caused her surrender to the Peruvian Government.

James Byrne.—A meeting took place on Friday night in the Long Room, Vernon's Head, North Audley-street, for the benefit of James Byrne, his wife and family, for which purpose a considerable sum was subscribed to form a fund, as also for the prosecution of his Irish persecutors!—Byrne, who was present, was quite overcome with gratitude, and after returning thanks, was so overpowered with his emotions as to be obliged to leave the room. The meeting, after returning thanks to Dr. O'Gorman, the Chairman, broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock, every one expressing themselves highly satisfied with the modest and unassuming conduct of Byrne.

The Free Press of Calcutta!—It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effecting in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. The celebrated Hindoo Reformer, Ram Mohan Roy, has held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, for the purpose of freely discussing the tenets of his religion, and exposing the cruelties practised under it. By the way, a Mr. Adam, a Baptist Missionary, awakened by arguments of this Hindoo Reformer, has declared himself an Unitarian, and established an Unitarian press. This conversion gave great umbrage, in a certain quarter, and the Attorney General was applied to, to interpose the shield of some antiquated statute, to protect spiritual intolerance. As became his talents and his character, the enlightened Lawyer assured the —, that those days were passed. Mr. Adam, consequently remains at Calcutta, supported and encouraged by some of its most respectable inhabitants, who are about to erect an Unitarian Chapel for him. Such are the blessings of unfettered discussion.—*Morn. Chron.*

The Army.—The flank companies and staff of the 13th Regiment of Foot, lately quartered in the Castle, embarked on board the *BRILLIANT* steam-yacht for Chatham, yesterday afternoon (Wednesday, 18th Sept.) The *BRILLIANT* has been selected for trying how far this description of vessels is adapted for the conveyance of troops.—*Calcutta Mercury*.

The whole of the valuable materials and fittings-up of those extensive stables, known by the name of the Queen's stables, adjoining Buckingham house, are to be sold by auction forthwith by order of the Surveyor General, to make room for the new News, the building of which is already begun. The alterations and additions to the new Library at Buckingham House are

completed, and it is now as elegant and commodious a library as any in England.

Negotiation.—During the late negotiation for the return of "the life, grace, and ornament" of the House of Commons to Office, and when Lord E.—'s doubts were so satisfied, that he was inclined to "un-turn the Key of the Closet," a certain person, on being pressed very hard by his Lordship, is said, while pacing the room, to have muttered this Epigram from Martial.

*Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare,
Hec tantum possum dicere, non amo te.
I hate thee—ask not why—'tis quite uncivil;
But this I'll own—I hate thee like the Devil.*

Upon which Lord E. rejoined in an under tone—

*Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acribus et idem,
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.
Thou'rt bitter, yet facile, and e'en must be had;
There's no living with, or without thee by Gad!*

Duke of Wellington.—We regret to learn from one of the Paris Journals of Saturday, that the Duke of Wellington found himself so much indisposed when near Beauvais, that he was forced to stop on his journey and undergo the operation of bleeding. God forbid that this illustrious person should also become a martyr to public duty.—The lamented Marquess of Londonderry sunk in a premature grave, borne down by the weight of his official labours. We trust that his Grace has not been urged by zeal for his country's service to undertake a mission of so arduous a character at a moment when the state of his health required repose and care. We are not, of course, alluding in the most distant manner to an event such as we have recently had to deplore; but we have heard with much pain, from various quarters, that when the Duke of Wellington left England for the Continent, the general state of his health was far from satisfactory.—*Courier.*

Sir William Curtis.—Sir William Curtis arrived in the Downs on Wednesday, on board his pleasure yacht, from Ramsgate, accompanied by his Highness Prince Charles of Leiningen, son to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. His Highness went on board of the *Sevan* frigate, where he was received by a salute of twenty-one guns, and every other mark of respect suitable to his rank. After minutely inspecting the ship, his Highness returned on board of the yacht, and immediately proceeded with the worthy Baronet for Ramsgate.

Rev. Peter Bannair.—The executor of the Rev. Peter Bannair, late of Downham hall, in the county of Essex, paid last week the sum of thirty eight thousand pounds to the stamp Office, being the duty on Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds! payable to the residuary legatee Richard Benyon, now Richard Benyon de Beauvoir. This fortunate legatee was no relation to the testator. Above fifty thousand pounds were otherwise left in legacies. The immense property was bequeathed by the testator independent of his freehold estates which are of considerable value. In addition to this prodigious wealth the testator possessed, and retained till the day of his death, a *living* of 300l. a year.

Mr. KEAN is completely recovered from his severe indisposition and performed the part of *Shylock* on Tuesday evening, at the Glasgow Theatre, for the benefit of Miss Byrne.

TALMA, in *Regulus*, continues to attract all Paris. His strong resemblance in countenance and manner to the late Emperor is no trifling aid to him; *extra-mur*, some of the plaudits bestowed upon the great actor are supposed to be intended as expressions of regard for the great warrior and Statesman now no more.

Drury Lane Theatre.—The whole of the interior excepting the ornamental part is now perfected. Some opinion may be formed of its present size when we state that near as was the front of the late front boxes to the stage the present are nearer their width and the side consequently very considerably near as the shape now adopted being that of half a circle, the sides of

which are a little but very little elongated. There are private boxes under the dress circle as heretofore on each side of the pit, and under it also at the end of the space for standing room.—*Morning Chronicle, Sep. 21.* —

New Marriage Act.—The new marriage Act might, we think, have been very properly entitled "An Act to obstruct, as far as possible, his Majesty's liege subjects from entering into the holy state of matrimony; and, further, to keep them in that state if ever they got there." The multiplicity of oaths, forms, and certificates, that are to be sworn, observed, and produced, before a licence can be obtained, will, we should apprehend, tend very much to increase that connexion between the sexes which dispenses with such securities. As a mere aristocratic safeguard, as a law to protect high and noble families from marriages that disturb the customary bargain and sale matches of that class of society, the Act seems calculated to work its purpose; but as a measure adapted to popular use, we never saw one more elusively contrived.—Even the marriage by banns is surrounded with extra formalities. Certainly we cannot now say of wedlock,

"Facilis descensus Avern!"

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis;

Though assuredly we may add,

"Sed revocare gradum * * * *

Hec opus, hic labor est."

We doubt, very much indeed, the wisdom of all these legislative contrivances to prolong domestic misery; and we think it would be no difficult task to prove that immorality is promoted by the iron bonds which are rivetted upon a man and woman when once they contract the marriage union. That human happiness is not advanced by it, we have no hesitation in broadly affirming; but, as Sir Roger de Coverley used sagely to remark, when knotty questions were propounded to him, "much may be said on both sides," and we shall therefore leave this, the knottiest of all questions, before we get wedged in its nodosities, as Dr. Johnson would have called them. We are tempted, however, to make one quotation from Milton, on the "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce." He applied the energies of his mighty mind to the consideration of this subject, in reference to religion, to civil law, and to moral consequences. All who have read his work, know what a magnificent union of theological lore, of profound reasoning, of rich poetical fancy, and of acute legal argument, it exhibits.

"What thing," says he, "more instituted to the spleen and delight of man than marriage? and yet the misinterpreting of some scripture directed against the abuses of the law for divorces given by Moses, hath changed the blessing of matrimony not seldom into a familiar and co-inhabiting mischief; at least into a drooping and disconsolate household captivity, without refuge or redemption. So ungoverned and so wild a race doth superstition run us, from one extreme of abused liberty into the other of unmerciful restraint. For although God, in the first ordaining of marriage, taught us to what end he did it, in words expressly implying the apt and cheerful conversation of man with woman, to comfort and refresh him against the evil of solitary life; yet now, if any two be but once banded in the church, let them find themselves never so mistaken in their dispositions, through any error, concealment, that through their different tempers, thoughts and constitutions they can neither be to one another a remedy against loneliness, nor live in any union or contentment, all their days, yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to fadge together and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and despair of all sociable delight, in the ordinance which God established to that very end. What a calamity is this; and, as the wise man, if he were alive, would sigh out in his own phrase, what a sore evil is this under the sun!"

Oxalic Acid.—We would again enforce upon druggists the absolute necessity of some prominent and decided mark by which oxalic acid may be at once distinguished from Epsom salts. A young lady, residing on St. Michael's-hill, last week narrowly escaped death, from swallowing oxalic acid, which she bought as

Epsom salts, at a druggist's shop in the central part of Bristol, weighed out by a shopman in the presence of the master.—*Bath Journal*.

Treatment of Napoleon.—We were prevented, by a press of matter, from giving at length the debates on the Alien Bill on Friday night, in which Sir Robert Wilson made allusion to, and read a document, too important to be omitted. In speaking of illiberal spirit which politics generated, he adverted to the treatment, not only of Napoleon living, but of Napoleon dead; and read a paper signed by Count Motholon, in which the Count declared, that the Executors had, at St. Helena, ordered a tablet to be placed, by Mr. Darling, on the Emperor's coffin, with an inscription as follows:—

"Napoleon,
"Né à Ajaccio, le 15 Août, 1769?
"Mort à Ste Hélène, le 5 Mai, 1821."

This tablet, Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, would not allow to be placed on the coffin, and would not even permit the initial of that name which had filled, and will fill the universe, to be inscribed upon it. Sir Robert Wilson acquitted Lord Londonderry of participation in these mean and ignoble proceedings, from his general character, and from the liberal conduct which he manifested at Chatillon, which was acknowledged by his enemies, and more particularly after having sanctioned that treaty of Chatillon, which has never been made public, but which Sir Robert Wilson had in his possession, and the first article of which he read in the House, and to the authenticity of which he pledged himself:—

"In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, acting in the name of all their Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other, desiring to cement the repose and future welfare of Europe by a solid and durable peace by land and sea, and having named, to attain their salutary object, their Plenipotentiaries, have agreed on the following articles:—

"ART. I. In the Name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity: There shall be peace and friendship between their Majesties the Emperors of AUSTRIA and of RUSSIA, the King of the United Kingdoms of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, acting in the same time in the name of their Allies, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, their Heirs and Successors in all perpetuity.—The High Contracting Parties engage, &c. &c.

(Signed "ABERDEEN,
CATHCART,
Le Comte de RAGOUNOUSKI,
HUMOLDT,
Le Comte de STADION,
CHARLES STEWART, Lt.-Gen."

"Feb. 17, 1814.

Sir Robert Wilson remarked, that he should not say a word upon the sacrifice of *legitimacy* on that occasion, notwithstanding that it had been so much insisted upon at subsequent periods, but he would never believe that the Noble Lord could have forgotten such an act of disinterestedness on the part of Napoleon, when the latter sacrificed, for the presumed interests of his country, that throne, and the recognition by England of that dynasty which was supposed to be the object of all his ambition.—*Scotsman*.

Legal Redress.—A dandy from the South, whom a loyal curiosity had led to Edinburgh, was walking out last Wednesday evening, to admire the "gude auld towa." It was getting dusk, and while he was sauntering along with an harmonious hum, he heard a rapid and gruff exclamation from above of "Hoot awa, wa'r below there;" he looked round him, with a graceful movement, but saw no dancer. On the cry being loudly repeated, he stood still to ascertain from whence it came; when he was, on a sudden, anointed with the contents of a bucket, to the utter and irretrievable ruin of his hitherto spotless pantaloons of

Russia duck. Having succeeded in tracing the perpetrator of this seemingly offence, he summoned him the next day before the Magistrate. On the offender being interrogated as to what he had to say in answer to the charge, he made a motion with his head, but said nothing. The questions were repeated, but not a word of reply. "Perhaps" said the Magistrate, taking leisurely a pinch of rappee, "perhaps the man is dumb, and is that case?"—"Oh!" interrupted the complainant, "it's all sham; he's not dumb—no such thing; for, before he emptied his bucket, he kept crying out like the devil 'Hoot, hoot there, hoot awa, wa'r below!'" "Well then," said the Magistrate very coolly, "why din't you get out of the way."

Service Performed at the City Banquet.—The honourable service of attending on the King with a silver basin and ewer, and a napkin, for his Majesty to dip his hands, which was performed on Saturday by William Howison Crawford, younger of Brachhead and Crawfordland, in place of his mother, the proprietrix of Brachhead, in the county of Mid Lothian, being the tenure by which these lands are held, has its origin in the following very interesting story related of an ancestor of the present family of Howison of Brachhead:—

"One of the Kings of Scotland, James the Second or Third, travelling incognito (as was frequently his custom) in the neighbourhood of Cramond bridge, was attacked by a gang of gipsies then very numerous in Scotland. The King long gallantly defended himself, but they at last succeeded in bringing him to the ground, when a husbandman, of the name of Howison, and his son, employed in thrashing grain in a barn hard by, hearing a noise of the scuffle, came out, and seeing one man attacked by so many, gallantly sided with the weaker party, and dealt such lusty blows with their flails among the gipsies, as put them to flight and rescued a stranger from his perilous situation. They afterwards conducted him to their humble dwelling, and having presented him with a basin of water and a napkin to remove the blood and dirt from the bruises received in the contest, they gave him such refreshments as their house afforded. Tradition adds, that, when the stranger laid aside his cloak, the farmer perceived, by his apparel, that he was a person of some distinction, and placed him accordingly at the head of his board. This was at first declined, but the farmer persisted, saying, "he was master here," and the stranger was obliged to comply. Before going away, the stranger, after many thanks, invited his deliverer to visit him in Edinburgh, and desired him to enquire at the Castle for "Ane James Stewart," who would gratify the curiosity, he had expressed, of seeing that fortress. "Wow man," observed the farmer, "I would like to see the Castle; considering this, perhaps, a sufficient remuneration for the assistance he had rendered. At no distant period the farmer availed himself of the invitation, and, having asked for his friend, as directed, was with due astonishment, ushered into an assembly of nobles and courtiers among whom he recognized his old friend James Stewart. He again repeated his gratitude, and at the same time informed him the King was present, whom he would soon find out, by being the only person covered. "Then," said the bewildered farmer, "it maun be either you or me." After diverting himself at the husbandman's simplicity, the now-disclosed Monarch desired the farmer to name a boon, such as he could bestow, for his deliverance. The honest rustic modestly replied that the summit of his earthly wishes was to become proprietor of the lands he occupied as bondsman, which was cheerfully complied with by the Monarch, and a crown charter of the lands of Brachhead was immediately prepared, with the reddenda of holding a basin of water and napkin for the King to wash, when required as to do, in commemoration of the friendly office performed by the husbandman to his Sovereign, on rescuing him from the gipsies."

We understand the story was told to the King by Sir Walter Scott, and that his Majesty was highly amused with it.—*Edin. Chron. Current*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—729—

Slave Trade.

The subjoined Article, from an English Paper of the 5th of September, shows that THE SLAVE TRADE continues to be carried on by civilized Nations to an extent almost beyond belief.

That the slave trade, which long disgraced the commercial annals of this country, is still permitted to be carried on by certain foreign Powers, is a fact which we have frequently had occasion to regret. The extent, however, of this nefarious traffic would become comparatively little known—the horrors to which it gives birth might indeed be conjectured, but they would not be presented to public indignation, on incontrovertible evidence, were it not for the landable and unceasing efforts of the African Institution to remove so shameful a stain from modern civilization. The Sixteenth Report of the Directors of that useful society has just appeared, and it is accompanied by a variety of important documents. We cannot but wish to assist in diffusing the information which is thus disclosed. Every friend of humanity must desire to aid the great and truly benevolent object of the institution.

The Report states, that from the information which has reached the institution from unquestionable sources, and especially from papers laid before Parliament:

It appears that the whole line of Western Africa, from the river Senegal to Benguela—that is to say, from the latitude of about 15 deg. north, to the latitude of about 13 deg. south—has during that period swarmed with slave vessels, and that an active and increasing slave trade has also been carried on upon the eastern shores of that continent, particularly from the island of Zanzibar.

The chief seat of this detestable traffic on the west coast may be considered to be the rivers Bonny and Calabar. It was ascertained on good authority, by Captain Leake of his Majesty's ship *Myrmidon*, that from July, 1802, to October, 1821, an interval of about 15 months, 190 slave ships had entered the former river, and that 163 had entered the latter, for the purpose of purchasing slaves—a fact which may afford some idea of what must have been the dreadful aggregate of misery inflicted during the last year on that unhappy portion of the globe.

The report then takes a view of the state of the slave trade under the different heads connected with the subject, commencing with,

PORTUGAL.

In this work of iniquity and devastation, Portugal still takes a prominent part; Portugal, it will be recollected, is the only European Power that has refused entirely to prohibit her subjects from trading in slaves. She retains the guilty distinction of still legalizing a traffic which she acknowledges at the same time to be a crime of the worst description. She engaged, it is true, at the Congress of Vienna, to limit her slave trade to her own possessions south of the Equator; and she held out a qualified expectation, that in the year 1823 it should cease every where and for ever. Her restrictive stipulations, however, have been attended with little benefit to Northern Africa, for they have continued to be most grossly and extensively violated by her subjects: some even of her public functionaries, Governors of African Colonies, have not scrupled by their own practice, openly to sanction the violation, and to set at naught the laws they were bound to execute.

An active slave trade has been unceasingly carried on between the adjoining continent and the islands of Basso and Cape de Verd. These islands are used as depots for the slaves taken thither in canoes and small vessels, by French and other slave traders, with the view of being afterwards removed to the Havannah, or to the French West India islands. But it is to the rivers which run into the Bight of Benue, and into that of Biafra, that the Portuguese slave ships chiefly resort. Many such vessels, in the course of the last year, have been found there by his Majesty's ships, completely furnished with all the implements of their criminal traffic, and in a state of readiness to embark their human cargo. The traffic, however, has been but in a slight degree checked by these discoveries; for as it is only when slaves have actually been embarked that they can be seized by British cruisers, the persons engaged in the trade, often take no pains to conceal the purpose of their voyage; on the contrary, they seem to exult in the mortification to which our naval officers are subjected, in a great number of instances, of being obliged by the terms of the conventions to leave them unmolested.

The ordinary course of proceeding adopted not only by the Portuguese but by all the other slave traders (excepting the French, who alone pursue their trade without risk of capture), is to keep the slaves, whom they purchase, on shore, until the very day on which they may deem it safe to commence their voyage; and when they have ascertained that there are no cruisers in the way to obstruct their passage, they embark their cargo and depart forthwith to their destined place of

sale. Such, however, is the number of vessels engaged in this guilty commerce, that, notwithstanding the facilities of escape thus afforded them, several Portuguese ships, loaded with slaves, have been seized in the course of the last year, and condemned by the Mixed Commission Court.

The Directors are happy to perceive that Portugal, as well as Spain and the Netherlands, has acceded to an important amendment in the terms of the convention for repressing the slave trade, which is comprised in the following additional article, viz.—

"It is agreed, that if there shall be clear and undeniable proof, that a slave or slaves have been for the purpose of illegal traffic, put on board a vessel in the immediate course, on which the vessel shall be captured, then and on that account, according to the true intent and meaning of the stipulations of the treaty of the 22d day of January, 1815, and of the additional convention of the 25th day of July, 1817, she is to be justly detained by cruisers, and finally condemned by the commissioners, although such slave or slaves shall not be found actually on board at the time of capture.

"The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word in the additional convention of the 25th day of July, 1817."

At the Congress of Vienna, as has already been remarked, Portugal held out some hope that in 1823 she would entirely abolish her slave trade. That hope, it is greatly to be feared, will prove altogether delusive, as no step appears yet to have been taken to realize it, and as every application to that effect, on the part of Great Britain, has hitherto been eluded by the Portuguese Government. The chief contracting powers of the Congress of Vienna, had foreseen the possibility that some one State might act as Portugal has done, and might thus pertinaciously refuse to abolish the slave trade after it had been prohibited by all other nations; and they declared it to be their purpose, in that case, to exclude such state from all commercial intercourse with their respective dominions.

The crisis, thus foreseen and provided for, appears to have now arrived; and under that impression, the address of Parliament in the last session prayed his Majesty, that should Portugal continue to set herself in direct opposition to the moral feelings and concurrent wishes of the other powers, and thus to defeat the hopes of the civilization and improvement of Africa, he would use his influence to induce those Powers to carry the above purpose into effect, as it would be an act of unfaithfulness to their own solemn and imperative obligations, if, in that case, they were to rest any longer satisfied, as heretofore, with mere entreaties and remonstrances.

What has been the result of this representation or whether any such representation has been made, is unknown to the Directors. The revolution which has recently occurred in Portugal may possibly have interrupted the negotiations on that subject. But it suggests also a hope, that the Portuguese nation, in vigorously asserting its own rights, will not be forgetful of the equally sacred rights of their African brethren, and that they will allow the voice of justice and humanity to be heard among them. Much may also be anticipated from that diffusion of information on the subject, which the liberty of the Portuguese press will now facilitate, and by which the public opinion may be enlightened, and the decision of the Portuguese Cortes eventually influenced.

The measures which have already been adopted with this view, will be adverted to in another part of the report. But whether these measures shall or shall not be effectual, it seems still in the highest degree obligatory on the great Powers who were parties to the negotiations at Vienna, to use all the means they possess for securing the performance of the stipulations then made in favour of the African race. Portugal might also be urged to the course which justice and humanity require of her, not only by a regard to her commercial interests, which would suffer from her pertinacity should the threat held out at Vienna be executed, but by considerations intimately connected with the very existence of her colonial power; for while the provinces which formerly belonged to Spain on the American continent, and which almost surround Brazil, have proclaimed with one voice the emancipation of their bondsmen, and while the political agitations which prevail in Brazil itself, must in a greater or less degree produce a fermentation in the minds of its black and coloured population, Portugal cannot be so infatuated as to believe, that she may continue with impunity annually to import into that colony tens of thousands of enslaved Africans, smarting under the sense of recent injury, and eager to break the chains to which they are still unaccustomed.

SPAIN.

The Report points out the reluctance evinced by the Government of this country to relinquish the slave trade. On the 27th of August last, however, the Spanish Minister declared that orders had been given for the punctual enforcement of the treaty on this subject, and in January last an article for repressing the trade was, on the motion of Count de Torrep, introduced into the criminal code of Spain.

* It was read at the last Annual Meeting of the Institution, in a room of which we gave at the time, but had not then room for extracts.

How this article, in the event of its receiving the royal sanction, when submitted with the rest of the criminal code to the King, will be executed in Cuba and Porto Rico, remains to be seen. The Cortes, however, appear to have acted in good faith; and the whole tone of their proceedings is indicative of a cordial desire effectually to suppress the slave trade.

Our Ambassador at Madrid, in communicating the above decrees to Lord Londonderry takes occasion to express his conviction "that the Spanish Government will lend us every assistance for effectually carrying into execution the existing treaties for the abolition of that nefarious commerce."

As yet, however, there has been no relaxation of that trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. Fewer vessels, indeed, have appeared on the African coast during the last year under the Spanish flag; but the importations into the Island of Cuba, especially under the flag of France, have been large; while the only attempt made there to check them by bringing one of the vessels so employed before the Mixed Commission Court of that place, proved abortive. The whole number of Spanish slave ships condemned at Sierra Leone, by the Mixed Commission Court, has been eleven, of which three were condemned during the last year.

The Directors have already adverted to the gratifying circumstance, that throughout the whole range of Spanish America, now become independent, not only has the slave trade been effectually prohibited, but the very incentive to this crime has been removed, by providing for the early and gradual abolition of slavery itself. All persons of every colour, born subjects of the independent states, have been declared free from their birth. And whatever other variations may appear in the plan of the Constitutions to be adopted by the several independent Governments all have agreed, that difference of colour shall not produce any difference in the civil condition of their subjects. Even in Mexico the Indians and Africans are entitled to the same civil and political privileges as the whites.

NETHERLANDS.

In the Supplementary Report of last year, a detailed account was given of the manner in which the treaties and abolition laws of the Netherlands had been violated, by the large importation of slaves into Surinam, which had been openly permitted by the local authorities; and of the remonstrances made by our Government with a view to put a stop to this breach of faith. In consequence of these remonstrances, the King of the Netherlands issued, on the 21st of April, 1821, a new decree on the subject, which, though it professed to prohibit and punish the importation of slaves into Surinam, did, in fact, only open the ports of that colony more widely for their admission; diminishing at the same time, instead of raising the penalties attached to such importations as might still be deemed illicit.

The attention of his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs was early directed to this extraordinary decree. The result appears to be, that no effectual legal check has yet been put to the importation of slaves into the Dutch Colonies. This statement is confirmed by a letter, dated from that colony in February last; the writer of which affirms, "that thousands of new negroes have been imported into Surinam since the Mixed Commission had been sitting there; and that there was no doubt the importations would be continued, unless very strong and decisive measures were adopted."

FRANCE.

We regret to find, from what is stated under this head, that the slave trade, carried on under the flag of France, has maintained during the last, as in former years, its guilty pre-eminence.

Although a French squadron has for some time been stationed on the coast of Africa, for the express purpose of suppressing the slave trade, no useful effort appears to have been made by it. While the slave ships of France are to be found on every part of the coast, the French cruisers have not, as far as is known, made a single capture. They have even met with ships trading for slaves under the flag of France, and, after exchanging civilities with them, have left them unmolested to pursue their illegal and criminal traffic. It is even affirmed, that they are without any instructions from their Government to seize French slave ships. The ground of this statement will be seen in the appendix; and it is inserted with the view of affording to those concerned, an opportunity of contradicting so opprobrious a charge.

At Senegal and Goree, which form the head-quarters of the squadron, the merchants, and even some public functionaries, are still deeply engaged in the traffic. Few large ships, indeed, now export slaves from these settlements. The trade is chiefly conducted in small craft, which pass from the African continent to the Portuguese islands of Bissau and Cape de Verd, and there deposit their slaves; the only effect, even at Senegal and Goree, of all the vaunted measures of repression adopted by the French Government being this—that some additional caution is used in the mode of carrying on the trade. In other parts of the

coast, the British cruisers, wherever they touch, find the French flag spreading its protection over an immense number of slave ships. The coast appears, to be almost covered with them.

In January last, at the Gallinas, a small river only about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, three French ships were engaged in purchasing slaves, a large ship of the same nation, fully laden with slaves, having just sailed. Captain Locke, of his Majesty's ship MYNIBON, visited in the course of a few weeks in the Bight of Biafra 16 slave ships many of them French. In October, 1821, Lieutenant Wright, of the SHARPER, during a cruise of only ten days in the neighbourhood of Cape Monat fell, in with nine slave ships. One was a Dutch vessel, full of slaves, which escaped; the other eight were French, several of them full of slaves. One of these was a vessel which had been detained on a former voyage by Sir George Collier, and sent to Senegal for adjudication; but was retaken by the crew on her passage to that river. The present was her third successful slave voyage. In the month of December last, four French slave ships were visited by Lieutenant Hagan, of his Majesty's ship THURSTLE. They had been visited a few days before by his Most Christian Majesty's ship LE HONOR, Capitaine Manduit Duplessis, from whom they appeared to have received no disturbance.

But it is unnecessary to occupy the time of the meeting with these minute details respecting the French slave trade on the western coast of Africa. The enormous extent to which it is carried will be found fully attested by a great variety of documents, especially by the recent communications of Sir Charles MacCarthy: of the commissioners of the Mixed Commission Court; and of different naval officers; and above all, by those of Sir George Collier, the late Commodore on the African station. These communications will be read with a deep and painful interest.

But the ravages of the French slave traders are not confined to the western shores of that devoted continent. The eastern coast, and especially the island of Zanzibar (of which a copious account was given in the last report), have recently attracted the cupidity of these lawless adventurers; and an extensive traffic has been carried on thence for the supply not only of the Isle of Bourbon but even of the Island of Cuba.

A vessel, with 244 slaves on board, named LE SUCCES, was detained in April, 1821, by his Majesty's ship MENAI, Captain Moresby, and carried into the Isle of France, where no claim of possession or property being preferred, she was condemned, and the slaves liberated. The correspondence and other documents found on board this ship, and duly authenticated by the Vice-Admiralty Court, have thrown a flood of light on the enormities of this traffic, as it is now carried on by the subjects of France. For particulars, the directors must refer the friends of the institution to the papers themselves, which are too voluminous to be even abstracted in this place. It will be sufficient to mention here, that this very vessel, LE SUCCES, has already made a successful slave voyage from Zanzibar to the Isle of Bourbon, where she had safely landed 243 slaves; that the Governor, M. Mylins, having been informed of the transaction, had instituted judicial proceedings against her; but that the judges, whose office it was to try the cause, having themselves participated in the crime by purchasing some of her slaves, concurred in acquitting her; and that, encouraged by this impunity, she was immediately despatched for another cargo of Africans, and was returning with them to the Isle of Bourbon, when she was detained by the MENAI.

Nothing is more worthy of notice in this correspondence than the thorough hatred which slave traders appear to have entertained for Governor Mylins, who has since unfortunately been recalled, and whom they pay this nation the compliment to accuse of "Anglomaniæ and Philanthropy," merely, as it would appear, because he was determined conscientiously to fulfil the duties of his office, and was alive to the calls of humanity and justice.

A variety of other proofs will be found in the appendix, of the reticence with which the slave trade is carried on under the French flag, as well as of the impunity with which its prosecution is almost uniformly attended. The Directors would more particularly refer to the letter of M. Berthier, a merchant of Nantes, dated in February, 1821, in which he openly proposes to his correspondents a participation in a slaving adventure; and to the fact mentioned by the Captain of LE SUCCES, that one time 24 ships were fitting out at that place for the prosecution of this odious commerce.

This state of things may be considered as arising in part from a want of due vigilance in the public functionaries. It is mainly, however, to be attributed to the defectiveness of the laws abolishing the slave trade; and this is an evil which it is impossible not to regard as chargeable to the account of the government and the legislature.

Even if the penalty of confiscation, the only one which attaches to the violation of the French abolition laws, were more frequently enforced than it is, it would do little to arrest the progress of the slave trade

the risk of capture and condemnation being so small as to be easily insurable. At present the rate of insurance does not exceed 15 or 20 per cent. while the gains of the trade are proved to amount to from 200 to 400 per cent. It appears from the papers found on board *Le Succès*, that 248 slaves which she landed in the Isle of Bourbon in her first voyage, cost only 9,915 dollars; and that the proceeds of the sale of these slaves amounted to 29,164 dollars. The 248 slaves which she took on board on her second voyage, cost only 10,214 dollars; and would have yielded if sold at the same rate with the former cargo, upwards of 40,000 dollars. In like manner, the authentic prospectus of a slave voyage from Havre inserted in the Appendix to the report of last year, exhibits on an outfit of 52,000 francs, a net profit of upwards of 105,000 francs. Under these circumstances, and in the present state of the French law, even if the Government were really desirous of suppressing the slave trade, it is scarcely possible that it should fail to be carried on to a great extent. Its gains are large and certain, and the risk attending it is small; while in the case of a judicial conviction, followed only by a confiscation of the property, no discredit attaches to the offender, which affects the slightest degree his standing and estimation in society.

The Directors, therefore, feel fully persuaded, that until the laws of France shall be so far altered as to place the slave trader in the list of criminals whose offence is to be visited with an infamous punishment, little hope can be entertained of any material diminution in the existing slave trade of France. Without such a change in the law, no value can be attached to the professions and engagements of the Government of France. Its good faith will continue to be the subject of suspicion; and its flag will continue to be the cover for the atrocities of its own subjects, and for those of the ruffians of every other country who carry on this traffic of blood and desolation.

The same view of the subject has happily been adopted by the friends of humanity in France itself; and they have loudly called for the infliction of an infamous punishment on the slave trader, as a measure of imperious and indispensable necessity, both to the ends of justice and the vindication of the national honour.

In the Session of 1821, as well as in that of the present year, various important discussions have taken place on this subject in the legislative chambers; and although the French Government has not yet been induced to fulfil its distinct and reiterated promise to make the abolition laws more severe and efficacious; although, on the contrary, it appears to have become more reluctant than ever to adopt the measures required for its repression; yet good may be expected to arise from the frequent agitation of the question. Information will in this way be extensively diffused, public feeling excited, and a direction given to public opinion, which cannot fail to produce in no long time important results.

UNITED STATES.

The Report does ample justice to the Government and Legislature of the United States, for the desire they have manifested to put an end to the slave trade. The activity of their cruisers has been great, and five slave ships, suspected of being American property under foreign flags, were condemned in the Vice Admiralty Courts, previously to January 1821.

An elaborate opinion was pronounced by Judge Van Ness, in one of these cases, which deserves to be recorded, and will be found at length in the Appendix. He intimated, that even if the ship and cargo in question, taken under the Spanish flag, had not been proved to be American property, he would have held that the demand of restitution by the Spanish claimant ought to be rejected, on the ground that the trade being pronounced illegal, and even criminal, by the municipal laws of Spain, and the property being liable to confiscation in the courts of his own country, no Spanish subject could have a right to claim restitution in the courts of the United States. He even went so far as to suggest whether a much broader principle might not now be fairly applied to cases of this description; whether, that is to say, this species of commerce ought not to be regarded as having altogether ceased to be *furtif genium*, and to be treated, therefore, as wholly out of the protection of the law of nations.

The pertinacity with which some of the subjects of the United States still adhered to this infamous commerce induced the American legislature, as was stated in the introduction to the Supplementary Report of last year, to go a step beyond any other nation, even beyond Great Britain herself, in its measures of repression. An act has been passed, declaring the crime of slave-trading by American ships, or American subjects, to be piracy, and as such affixing to it the punishment of death.

By this decisive proceeding, the United States have probably done much to check the capidity of such of their own subjects as could not be restrained by feebler means from the perpetration of this galling

crime. An example has thus also been given to other Christian Governments, which Great Britain, we doubt not will be the first to emulate, and which we may hope will in no long time be followed by others, until the identity of the slave trade with piracy, shall form a part of the international policy of the whole civilized world.

Another important document has reached the Directors from the United States. It is the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, in the session of 1820 and 1821, relative to the mutual exercise of the right of search by Great Britain and America, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade. This report contains a clear and decided opinion, in favour of the exercise of such a right, as the only effectual means of suppressing the slave trade; while it demonstrates that its use involves no sacrifice of national interest, nor any compromise of national honour.

The arguments by which this opinion is maintained, the Directors conceive to be perfectly conclusive; and they trust, will be available not only to the immediate end for which they were employed—that of inducing the American Government to agree to the exercise, with a view to the extinction of the slave trade, of a qualified right of search—but will serve also to overcome the scruples which continue to be felt in France on this subject.

It seems impossible that France should still contend that the honour of her flag would be tarnished by the proceeding to which the great maritime states of England and America submit, for the sake of an object, the "justice and nobleness of which," to use the language of the American report, "are worthy of the combined concern of all Christian nations."

A correspondence which followed on this subject between Mr. Stratford Canning, our Ambassador at Washington, and the Secretary of State of the American Government, the Directors are sorry to add, manifests a strong repugnance, on the part of that Government, to the measure recommended by the committee. This sentiment, however, appears to be confined to the executive; for notwithstanding the arguments recently urged by the American Secretary of State, a report of the Senate of the United States, presented during its last session, (that of 1821-1822), concurs entirely in the view taken the year before by the House of Representatives, and earnestly urges the adoption of the proposed expedient of a reciprocal right of search, as a measure most desirable under all the circumstances of the case, and which may be so guarded from abuse as to be productive of little or no inconvenience.

On the grounds so ably stated in this report, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President "to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the maritime Powers of Europe, for the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade." The result of the negotiations which have probably followed this resolution has not yet been made known.

MADAGASCAR.

Under this head it is mentioned that the treaty concluded by Governor Parquhar with Radama, King of Madagascar, has been maintained inviolate, and that every attempt to elude its beneficent provisions had been defeated.

One of the conditions of this treaty was, that twenty Madagascar youths should be taken under the care of the British Government; and that ten of them should be placed at the Isle of France, there to acquire the knowledge of certain useful arts, and that the other ten should be sent to England for the same purpose. This condition has been fulfilled ten youths are now in a course of instruction at the Isle of France; and nine others, accompanied by Prince Ratooffe, a near relation of King Radama, came to England about a year ago. Prince Ratooffe, after spending a few months in this country, returned to Madagascar, leaving his companions to pursue their education. Soon after his arrival in England, a deputation of the Directors waited upon him to express the gratification they had derived from the measures adopted by the King of Madagascar for the abolition of the slave trade and their readiness to aid, by every means in their power, his plan for the improvement of his country.

The above extracts form part of the facts and details given in the report. We are glad to learn that the Directors have proceeded with considerable success in their plan of diffusing in foreign countries information respecting the real nature of the slave trade. Much has already been done of printing tracts, speeches, &c. in the French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. This plan, however, is attended with considerable expense, and we regret to find it stated, that further efforts of the same kind which are in contemplation cannot be executed in consequence of the low state of the Society's funds. Much that has already been accomplished, it appears, must have been left undone had it not been for the silent and unostentatious liberality of some individuals of the Society of Friends; but further aid is wanted, and we doubt

not the confidence with which the directors express their persuasion "that the British public will never suffer such a cause to fail for want of support," will be fully justified by the event.

We have not been able to find room for a particular notice of each head of the report, but we cannot withhold from our readers an extract from the conclusion. The following passage occurs immediately after a description of the advantages which the unfortunate Africans, rescued from the holds of the slave ships, enjoy in the colony of Sierra Leone.

How different, or rather how opposite, in all particulars, is the scene exhibited to the word in all the provinces of Africa that are under the dominion of the Crown of France! While we cannot but feel confident that what has been accomplished at Sierra Leone will have the effect of vindicating the much-injured natives of Africa from those imputations of inferiority to the rest of the species which have been so unjustly cast on them, we cannot also but indulge the hope, that if our neighbours of France will not be influenced by a higher motives, we shall surely shame them out of holding forth such a humiliating and disgraceful contrast to the example of this country, as will be afforded by their still continuing to diffuse desolation and misery throughout that unhappy land.

But a claim, a strong and unquestionable claim, results hence on Great Britain also. Let it be remembered, that the countries in Africa now subject to the French dominion were restored to them by us at the peace at Paris; and how can we acquit ourselves of having made the restitution without some effectual security for continuing to the natives the enjoyment of the blessings which they had possessed while in our hands, or at least an exemption from the miseries they are now enduring by the revival of the slave trade? Honest industry, and a bloodless commerce, had taken place of fraud and depredation, while civil and social improvement were advancing with rapid steps. If these blessings have been lost to the unhappy natives through our improvidence, and if all, on the contrary, is now one wretched scene of guilt and misery, surely a strong and additional incentive is supplied to us for using our utmost efforts, not, alas! to undo the mischief that has been done, for that is impossible, but to produce in our neighbours of France a disposition to imitate our example, not only in our crime, but in our repentance. It has been reserved for the present age to verify if not to discover, the important fact, that the small contributions of the many are more productive than the larger donation of the few; and we cannot but hope that the Bulk of our population will join with the more affluent, in paying back a part of that heavy arrears which, on grounds of strict justice, the natives of Africa powerfully, though silently, claim at our hands. All, especially, who are interested for the progress of Christianity, must feel the force of this appeal. The anarchy, and the consequent insecurity of person and property, that are the sure results of the slave trade, effectually prevent the entrance of Christian light into the benighted regions in which it prevails. The dove can find no rest for the sole of its foot in that field of blood and desolation.

Irish Newspapers.

An Account of the Amount paid by the following Newspapers to the Revenue for Duty on all Advertisements which appeared in those Papers; also an Account of Sums paid by the Government in Ireland for the insertion of Public Proclamations in the years 1819 and 1820:—

	Amount of Duty Paid in.		Amount Paid by Government for Proclamations.	
	1819.	1820.	1819.	1820.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Dublin Correspondent,	1146 7 6	920 12 0	175 0 0	125 18 0
Dublin Patriot,	339 15 0	269 2 6	160 0 4	93 13 0
Hibernian Journal,	187 5 6	162 5 0	122 12 0	149 10 0
Dublin Evening Post,	349 13 6	1337 18 0	none	none
Freeman's Journal,	353 17 6	1185 8 0	none	none
Carroll's Dublin Morning Post	378 13 6	1307 13 4	none	none

Showing that, if the publication of Proclamations is for publicity the Government order their insertions in Newspapers which have little circulation, and withhold them from those Newspapers which circulate widely. As an example, the HIBERNIAN JOURNAL paid in 1820, for duty on all its advertisements of every kind in that year, the sum of 1621. 5s. and they received from the Government of Ireland for publication of Government Proclamations only, the sum of 1401. 10s. The DUBLIN MORNING POST paid the sum of 1,307. 13s. 4d. for duty in 1820, but the Government did not insert one of the Public Proclamations in that widely circulated Newspaper. Such is the abuse in that branch of the Irish expenditure.

Metropolitan Court.

OF ARMAGH, SEPTEMBER 3, 1813.

HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE, PRESIDING.

In this Court proceedings continue to be taken against the unfortunate Lord Bishop of Clogher, whose crimes have caused such affliction to his respected and estimable relatives. The proceedings as yet have been confined to the issue of citations, receiving the returns of them, and proofs of service, those preliminary forms have not, as yet, been gone through. This day a Court sat at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.; its proceedings were confined to reading the affidavit of the service, in a proper and legal mode, of the second citation, and the return of it; after which the Court was adjourned until the 11th instant; a third citation is to be served, after which the libel will be filed and evidence entered upon. We understand the Bishops who will preside with his Grace the Lord Primate, in the hearing and final disposal of this important trial, are the Bishops of Kilmore, Derry, Raphoe, and Down. Most probably judicial sentence will not be pronounced for two months, and if any defence had been made, it would probably be protracted longer.—*Armagh Volunteer.*

American Duel.

New York, June 25.—*The Flash Duel.*—The Charleston letters say, that Mr. M'Duffie's friends were much more scared than he was hurt; and that he was much more agitated than crazy. Their tenderness has greatly magnified his danger—his wound was nothing more than a confusion; and his falling on the field might be attributed more to the weakness of his limbs than to the shot of his generous adversary. There can be no doubt that he will be able to resume his business, whenever he shall be able to meet the broad grins which have succeeded to the long pizars of his friends, on his happy escape. Rational men, without any allusion to the unfortunate individual actors, view this whole affair as contemptible. We see two men, they say, arrived at years of discretion, and affecting to be the guides of public morals and opinion, exchanging challenges at six months notice, posting two or three hundred miles, attended with friends, physicians, and retinue, with spare cases of missiles and ammunition, going through all the preparatory ceremonies of the field of battle—and then—one firing his pistol into the ground, and the other squibbing his bullet into the back of his antagonist the depth of his epidemics! Tell it not at Hobeoken, they exclaim, publish it not at Chalk hill farms! lest the scorn and contempt of desperadoes should be added to those of the civilised part of mankind. If such men, they add, are not placed in Coventry by every man in Georgia and South Carolina who has a vote to give, they will be held to be unworthy the privilege they enjoy.

Further Important Particulars.—The Georgia papers announce, that the ball which entered M'Duffie has been extracted; that he is rapidly recovering not only from his wound but his agitation; and that search will be made on the field of battle to ascertain, by the depth his ball entered the earth, whether he was not equally magnanimous in loading his pistol, as his antagonist. This done, it is hoped that these gentlemen will be permitted to enjoy all their honors, and pursue their important functions, without further comment or observation.

More Particulars.—Both the duellists fired together. Col. C.'s ball hit Mr. M'D. about two inches above the hip; it did not enter the intestines, but passed round. Col. C. shoots by dropping his pistol from his shoulder—M'Duffie by raising his pistol, and firing too soon. Both had been practising assiduously for a long time. They were reconciled on the ground.

Cause of the Duel.—Mr. W. of Georgia, a friend of Col. Cumming, wrote an essay in a Georgia paper, in favour of Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency, and against those of Mr. Calhoun. This publication replied to by Mr. S. of S. C., Mr. W. replied on the supposition that Mr. S.'s piece was written by Mr. M'Duffie. Mr. M'Duffie answered it on the supposition that Mr. W.'s piece was written by Col. Cumming. The mistakes and harshness of Messrs. W. and S. were visited on Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie. W. being a married man, and a friend of Col. Cumming, the latter would not explain the circumstance to Mr. M'Duffie before they met; after the exchange of shots, he declared to Mr. M'Duffie that he was not the author of the piece of which Mr. M'Duffie took such severe notice.

The origin of the duel fought last year by the two black cocks at Saratoga—a dispute on the manner of cooking a sheep's head—loses all its lustre when compared with the origin of the Georgia duel.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—733—

Auxiliary Bible Society.

A Meeting of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society took place yesterday, at which it gives as much pleasure to understand, a considerable number of Gentlemen attended, indicating the laudable zeal that prevails among a large portion of Society here to diffuse the blessings of religious knowledge in this country. Among others who were present, the Hon. Mr. Harington, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Uday, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Larkins, are named; and as might be expected, many Members of the Clerical Profession, since to whatever Christian sect or persuasion they may belong, all should equally desire the propagation of that Volume on which all rest the foundation of their Faith. Among the latter were, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, the Rev. Dr. Marshall, the Rev. Mr. Corrie, the Rev. Dr. Carey, the Rev. Mr. Hill, &c. &c.

The Head of the Presbyterian Church was not observed among the Servants of God on this occasion; but as impartial Chroniclers of passing events, it is our duty to notice, that the various duties of this Gentleman, at the present awful moment, are more than sufficient to account for his absence, without the supposition of any lukewarmness in spiritual affairs. A Secretaryship and Clerkship, not to mention a Literary publication, probably leave him no time to attend the Meeting of a Bible Society. A long Memorial on the late portentous state of India, and the wise and prudent measures adopted to meet the emergency of the times, might afford more congenial occupation.

Just Punishment of Indiscretion.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, In the first volume of the Book of *The Ethics and Politics of Aristotle*, translated and illustrated by John Gillies, Historiographer to His Majesty for Scotland, in the first chapter, and at the 27th page, it is thus written:—

"At leaving the Court of Pella, Aristotle recommended as worthy of accompanying Alexander in his Persian expedition his own kinsman Callisthenes, an Olynthian; a learned and certainly an honest man, but of a most unaccommodating temper, pertinaciously attached to the old system of republicanism, which the father of Alexander had overturned in Greece; equally daring and inflexible in his purposes, and unreasonably bold in his speech. Aristotle himself perceived and lamented his faults, and admonished him in a line of Homer, 'that his unbridled tongue might occasion his early death.' The prophecy was fulfilled. Callisthenes, not reflecting that 'he who has once condescended' (in the words of Arrian) 'to be attendant on a King, ought never to be wanting in due deference to his will,' rudely and outrageously opposed Alexander's resolution of exacting the same marks of homage from the Greeks, which were cheerfully paid to him by the Persians. The manner of Callisthenes' punishment and death is related more variously than almost any historical event of such public notoriety; but most writers concur in opinion, that he met with the just reward of his rashness and arrogance."

Some have attempted to extenuate the rudeness and outrage of which Callisthenes was guilty, in scrupling to adopt the prostrations used by the Natives, on the pretence that he had been authorized by Alexander himself freely to speak his honest sentiments, on whatever appeared to him deeply to concern the honour and welfare of the Macedonians; whereas in truth the gracious and condescending words of Alexander related exclusively to the Republican institutions of Greece, and not at all to the time and place wherein they were spoken. They also forget that for a considerable period, much forbearance was shown in tolerating his unseasonable speeches and unaccommodating humours. Indeed it is a lamentable proof of the degradation of every honourable principle among the countrymen of Alexander, to think that Callisthenes was supported in his conduct by some who ought to have been the first to stand by authority, when

driven to the painful necessity of such an act as the decollation of an individual. But in the firmness and vigour of Alexander the Macedonians had a pledge that nothing should be left undone, to stem the tide of insult and disorder on the good sense of the better part of the community, who regarded Callisthenes as an individual with the most sovereign indifference, but his principles and his conduct with the most unequivocal detestation. By all sober men his removal was regarded as politically expedient, and received that applause which it so eminently deserved.

DAMOCLES.

Shipping Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I regret to observe that the Shipping Intelligence in your Paper is sometimes erroneous, and seldom sufficiently full. This is indeed strange; considering that you spare neither pains nor expense to render the JOURNAL a perfect treasury of extensive and accurate information.

As I reside on Saugar Island, and have a great deal of intercourse with Ship Captains, Purser, &c. it is in my power to supply you with "Accounts of Arrivals and Departures" fuller and more to be relied upon than those furnished through the ordinary channels of Nautical Intelligence. Take the following as a specimen of my communications; and if I find it acceptable, be assured, you shall hear from me again.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Saugar Island, Feb. 17, 1823.

NAUTICUS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 12.	Cayenne Diligence	British	Judas Price	London	Sept. 1

REMARKS.

The CAYENNE DILIGENCE is an Extra Ship; and had not for some time been freighted by the H.C. She is ill-manned, *sail-dull*, and is commanded by a person formerly well known in Calcutta, as Captain of the MINION, Free Trader. His present Ship's Cargo consists wholly of *Fash-Cap, Consultation, Demi-Royal*, and other kinds of Paper—*Goose Quills*—*Ink Powder*, in Barrels—*Sealing Wax*, in large masses—*Inkstands*, such as in days of yore, were buried by a Governor-General at the head of a Member of Council—*Leather*—*Tape*—*Twine*—and a small quantity of *Hemp*. After the delivery of her Cargo, the CAYENNE DILIGENCE goes into Dock to re-fit; and afterwards serves, alternately, as a Slave-Ship and *Guards-Costa*.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 17.	Independent Briton	British	J. Bookgame	To the Westward

REMARKS.

The INDEPENDANT BRITON is a Capital Ship; sails well and fights well; and is commanded by the first Seaman that ever navigated the Indian Seas. The results of his voyage promise to be very important. It is supposed Captain Bookgame intends to touch at Grey and Lansdowne Islands—then explores Brougham, Denman, Scarlett, Tierney, Burnett, Hume, Mackintosh and Burdett Bays, or probably re-fits in King's Bench Harbour; and after taking Sketches of Pirate's Shoals, Monopolist's Rocks, Director's Sand Banks, and Transmissionist's Reef, returns to India. Few people think Captain Bookgame's outward and return voyage will take up more than 12 months.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning.....	11 27
Evening.....	12 47
Moon's Age.....	13 Days

The Persian Prince.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

It is currently reported that the Persian Prince, His Highness Futeh Oolah Khan, who arrived here a few months ago, has felt so much disgust at the attempts lately made by the BULL party to enslave our Indian Press, that he abruptly left town on Wednesday last in the HENRY MERITON, Pilot vessel, for Masulipatam, on his way back to Persia. So inveterate an enemy is His Highness to any thing like an enslaved Press!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Feb. 21, 1823.

A NEWSMONGER.

Note.—Without vouching for the accuracy of the above, we have heard it stated as a matter of undoubted fact, that the Prince was highly offended with something in the BULL, during the period of his residence among us.—ED.

Ecclesiastical Reform.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The various Letters which during the past and present years have been published in your JOURNAL, and in some of the other Papers of the Settlement, relative to the state of the Catholic Church in Calcutta, and its spiritual as well temporal administration, strongly attest the necessity for some change of system; and shew in no weak light the feelings of the large community of Christians who profess that religion. I shall not stop to remark upon what has been said, but proceed to suggest certain improvements which occur to me, and which cannot be too soon adopted, if reason and the dignity of the Church be at all predominant with those who are closely connected with her welfare. I am the more anxious to attract the public attention to the sequel, as on Sunday next the Biennial Election of Wardens will be finally settled. It is to these Gentlemen that the Parishioners look up for a proper discharge of their functions. As the representatives of the latter, I think it incumbent on them to re-model the establishment of Clergymen &c., and to preserve due order and regularity in the Church, in a manner that would be satisfactory to all, and be the means of ensuring the services of men whose respective avocations might result in the general benefit of the Congregation at large.

The subsistence of the Romish Clergy having its source in casualties, or in other words, dependent on Fees arising from Burials, Masses, &c. &c. appears to be very ill calculated for obtaining men of talent and zeal. I do not mean to say that Clergymen have been or are at present attached to the Church, who were devoid of one or the other, in a great ratio. Priests of acknowledged abilities were and are now here, and if all of them have not filled their sacred office, with credit to themselves and benefit to their flock, the cause may, in part, be attributed to the very low and niggardly reward that awaited their exertions. The exorbitant price of the necessaries and comforts of life in Calcutta, joined to the indispensable necessity of maintaining their sacred character with respectability in a foreign land, must be admitted on all hands. Their case therefore calls for some amelioration. A disparity of labour between the principal and subordinates, is another good reason why the latter should be better paid than they now are. While almost the whole trouble devolves upon them, they are remunerated but by one sixth or probably one eighth of what their superior enjoys. I do not advocate an equality of pecuniary reward; but think that the Wardens might lay down specific and liberal sums, as salaries for the Clergymen, to be paid from the Funds, and that all the revenues at present arising from Fees, Burials, &c. be thrown into the Church coffers. The amount of these salaries can best be decided on by the Wardens; but I would beg to add that I think the Assistant Clergymen should have nothing less than one half, or at least one third, of the allowances given to the head of the Church.

The subordinate servants on the Establishment have not been so efficient as could be wished. The Choristers are far from being well trained. The noble and beautiful Organ is getting fast injured by rough and inexperienced handling, making it more than a probability that in a very short time it will be a mere ornament. Harsh sounds are very prevalent now, and the discord daily heard is very little calculated to elevate the soul in humble adoration to the great Creator of all. On one or two occasions, the fingers of a Master have shewn the difference of intonation, and I venture to say that those who "had not music in themselves," were nevertheless on those occasions, "moved by concord of sweet sounds." A good Organist therefore is one of the desiderata in the Catholic Church. Rather than see that elegant instrument brought to barbarous end, I am certain every Catholic would delight in witnessing a skilful Player employed, who might, at the same time, be capable of instructing the Singers. Such an acquisition would spare the congregation the pain of hearing false notes and false voices, and the not unfrequent performance of profane tunes, as "Taste life's glad moments," "In my cottage near a wood," or "Molly put the Kettle on!"

The *Pobries*, or menial servants of the Church, are a sad race. The extortion practiced by them on the lower classes of Catholics is cruel and ought to receive early check. It is a vile habit with these men, when sent to convey a dead body to the Church, to demand a sum of money from the relatives of the deceased, without which they will not immediately remove the corpse. This demand is of course in general complied with, and thus the helpless creatures experience an aggravation of misery from which humanity revolts. To counteract this base and cruel conduct, a person of known integrity should invariably attend at burials of the poor, for which duty he might receive a decent allowance. The *Pobries* should likewise be paid more liberally.

A remarkable vacuum exists with respect to Spiritual or Catechetical Instruction; but as a new and happy era has lately dawned on the Catholic Church, the congregation, I have reason to believe, will soon have their wants supplied, in a degree proportioned to the means at present available.

Confusion and irregularity reign supreme in the Church on certain days in the year. No effectual steps have as yet been taken to prevent their recurrence, though the Newspapers have often contained suggestions. This inattention is a matter of wonder to me. The expense of three or four Constables ought surely to be of little consideration, when good order and quiet are preserved among the people. It is a well known fact, that many wags are only induced to go during the Holy Week, because they are allowed to indulge in their disrespectful and improper behaviour with impunity. I would therefore suggest that a few Constables be employed for the days alluded to, who will at once prevent the aisles of the Church being made a promenade by men in white jackets; or the railings inclosing the Altars, a convenient place to lean over, and gaze impertinently and mischievously on the female part of the congregation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 20, 1823.

REFORMATOR.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 31 0	30 0
Unremittable ditto,	0 0	0 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6300 0	6100 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

BANK OF BENGALE RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	4 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 0 per cent.

Nobel Circumstance.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

At the Meeting which took place the day before yesterday, for the Election of new Wardens, a circumstance occurred which was quite novel. Three of the gentlemen who were declared re-elected, having declined to continue, it was resolved to allow them one week to consider well on the subject, as if the measure was deemed to be premature on their part. This was just as I anticipated. Their modesty wanted pressing, as usual; but as the entreaties were not so urgent and general, as on former occasions, it was thought by a few friends of the parties, that, in order to remove the appearance of any anxiety on their part to be kept in as Wardens, they should be asked to take 7 days to deliberate whether they would do the Parishioners the honor to continue as their Representatives! This procedure I contend was irregular, especially as it was seen that they came prepared to decline acting longer, alledging want of health and want of leisure. One even went so far as to say, that unless he had his former colleagues associated with him he could not continue! The Public I maintain ought to have insisted upon their resignations being accepted, as some of them have been Wardens long enough, and have scarcely been known to take any active management in the ostensible duties appertaining to their post. I am not fond of waging, but I would on the present occasion bet any thing, that, with all their declarations against remaining as Wardens, they will find the distinction too sweet, too flattering, and too alluring, to treat it with any serious indifference, such as they in appearance put forth last Sunday. We shall have the finale on Sunday next, after which, if necessary, I shall again address you.—Your obedient Servant,

February 18, 1823.

A PARISHIONER.

Election Manoeuvres.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

"A PARISHIONER" in to-day's JOURNAL is premature in supposing that the "notorious custom" to which he alludes has been dropped. No, No, Sir, it is too good a thing and a consummation not ranging rather too much under the head of Improbabilities to be expected in these degenerate days.

I have been informed that a Letter is now in circulation, addressed to the late Wardens, earnestly entreating them to resume their charge, to afford them a modest pretext for withdrawing their resignation; this letter I am credibly informed, was drawn up with the privacy of the Great Men who thought proper on Sunday last to tender their resignation of the Office of Wardens after they were declared duly re-elected, not without a secret hope, I believe, of being pressed to recall it. I understand it has already obtained the Signatures of the Vicar Generalissimo, or Chairman of the Meeting, who it appears from your report so warmly advocated the cause of the poor on Sunday last, and of his immediate Coadjutors, also the Relatives and Dependents of the late Wardens: this is really carrying the mockery too far, as it is on record that these very Gentlemen in their capacity of Wardens, considered a Letter signed by ninety-two Parishioners as so much waste Paper, and coming from too insignificant a quarter to warrant their compliance with the request it contained. How therefore any man in his sober senses, possessing the smallest pretension to independence of spirit could stoop to write, much more to put his name, to such a letter as that which is now going round to answer their ends, I am at a loss to guess.

You forgot to notice at the conclusion of your report of the Proceedings of Sunday last, that out of a hundred Parishioners at least that were assembled to elect new Wardens, seven only signed the Proceedings, which included a Resolution approving of the measures generally of the late Wardens, among these are two or three of the Wardens themselves passing their own accounts and applauding their own acts, and the rest men under

their immediate controul. I ask the Parishioners honestly to say if this speaks favorably of the administration of the late Wardens.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

ANOTHER PARISHIONER.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have been informed that the Letter in question, signed by twenty Individuals, has been delivered by deputation from this Select body to the Wardens. I hope the indefatigable zeal of the Author of this measure will be rewarded by the party of the old Wardens nominating him a Provisional Warden to succeed to the first vacancy which may occur by the death or resignation of any of the present Members.

A. P.

Conduct of Public Meetings.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I am sorry to observe from your JOURNAL of this morning, that you decline inserting many Letters from your Catholic Correspondents, which, however calculated to create unpleasantness, would, if untenable, find ample refutation in principle or motive, from reason and discussion; and be otherwise generally interesting to all your Catholic readers. Without further remark on your suppression of the Letters, I trust you will find nothing in my communication that can warrant a similar fate. I do not wish to rip up old wounds, however justly they might have been inflicted; neither will I say any thing on the subject of indiscriminate voting, further, than that its admission as a right, would produce the most serious consequences to the welfare of the Church and her present valuable funds—but to the purpose:

It was not without astonishment I discovered, that the few questions (of vital importance to the Parishioners at large,) which were discussed and decided upon last Sunday, were not recorded in the Book of Church Proceedings. Hence the only traces which posterity will hereafter have of these transactions, will be in the verbal and questionable testimony of a few surviving hearers, or in the equally short-lived pages of a Newspaper. I do not know how matters are managed at other Public Meetings, never having attended one before. But I certainly think, that correct minutes should have been taken, and the different resolutions accurately booked, and attested by all the Gentlemen present, after which the same should have been published, verbatim, with all the names, in every Newspaper of the settlement. There was a very grave looking personage, mending a few pens, and enjoying with conscious importance the dignity of his Office; he appeared to me to be the Recorder, but I subsequently observed, that he merely made a stroke with his pen opposite such names as were articulated for Wardens.

The irregularity of the above procedure struck me most forcibly, and I now publish it through your Paper, with a hope that some person who has the "gift of the gab," may take such notice of it at a future opportunity, as he may think it deserving.

Your obedient Servant,

February 19, 1823.

TACITURNUS.

NOTE.—The cause of our Correspondent's complaint about suppressing Letters was want of room—but several of the Letters have since appeared.—ED.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	266	4	4	266	8	per 100
Doubloons,		39	8	4	31	8	each
Joos, or Pezas,		17	8	4	17	13	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	4	4	13	each
Louis D'Or,		8	4	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		199	4	4	199	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6	4	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,		19	13	4	11	8	
Bank of Engls pnNotes,		9	8	4	10	9	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY		CALCUTTA.		SELL	
1	11	2	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	3	3
			Bombay 20 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees ..	93	8
			Madras ditto, 94 4 98 Rs. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

To Correspondents.

We hope AN ADMIRER OF RIGHT PRINCIPLES will excuse our not publishing the Communication,—which does so much honor both to his head and heart,—sent us this morning; for we beg to assure him, that it is only in deference to our Predecessor, whom he so justly admires, that we are restrained from giving it insertion, during the few remaining days of his sojourn in Calcutta.

We have received the noble and independent letter of AMICUS. The honor which he proposes in it to be conferred upon our Predecessor, is worthy the cause of LIBERTY; but we beg to suggest, for obvious reasons, the propriety of calling upon the Friends of Freedom in a different manner, than through the medium of the JOURNAL.

Important Queries.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Sollicitous, as every man, by whom freedom of discussion and its many attendant blessings are prized, must be, to learn the various circumstances, that have led to your Transmission, I hope to receive an answer to the following Queries from some one of your numerous Correspondents.

Was not the office of Clerk of the Stationary Committee held, before Doctor Jameson's nomination to it, by one of the most profound Oriental Scholars now in existence, and whose professional merits and Literary labours were often warmly eulogized by the late Governor General? When the appointment in question became vacant by Doctor Jameson's demise, what could have induced the claims of the eminent individual to be overlooked, who had formerly filled the office, and the situation given to a person of Address-writing-notoriety, generally engaged in pursuits not very compatible with the Clerical character, and, who, from sheer deficiency of talent, was unable to conduct with success, a Newspaper entrusted to his charge, and a Magazine planned by himself?

There is a third Query of far more moment that I must put; and to which I hope for a reply from some of your Correspondents, or any of your readers who may be in the secret of affairs.

Was it at the solicitation of the present Clerk of the Stationary Committee, who himself formerly edited a Newspaper, and was then supposed to be friendly to liberal opinions, that your Transmission was ordered, or did the Mandate spontaneously emanate from Government through a desire of "indemnity for the past and of security for the future?"

If it should appear that the obnoxious Order was issued at the solicitation of the Divine, who has lately so much distinguished himself in the "walks of war," then I must content myself with saying.

"Are these the Arts which Policy supplies,
Are these the Arts by which grave Churchmen rise?
Forbid it Heaven! or should it turn out so,
Let me and mine continue mean and low."

Strampore, Feb. 18, 1823.

CRISPUS.

Deaths.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, in the Bow-Bazar, Mrs. JOHANNA BOTTLEHO, at the advanced age of 120 years. It is not a little remarkable that we should have had living amongst us at this time of day a Woman, who was resident in Calcutta, and a mother at the time of the never-to-be-forgotten act of cruelty, exercised by Seraja Dowlah, in confining, Mr. Hoiwell, and his companions in the Black Hole. On this occasion she fled with her Infantry to Budge-Budge, (where the Company had a Fort) for protection, and remained there until the British established themselves at Fort William.

In Camp at Heera Benagolla, near Gudgeaderghur in the Sonthern Mahratta Country—on the evening of the 18th January after a few hours illness of the Epidemic Cholera—Mrs. FASKEN, Wife of W. FASKEN, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon in the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry. Few, if any, that have fallen untimely victims to this dreadful disorder, have been more deservedly regretted than the truly amiable young women whose early fate is here recorded.

The Capture of Athens.

Once again, once again ATHENS is ours;
Hark, the Greek battle strain rings from her towers;
Up with the banner of freedom and bravery,
Down with the crescent, pale emblem of slavery.
Shades of the Greeks! who have left upon earth
A glory that still lights the land of your birth,—
Smile on your children now worthy to be
Your offspring indeed: They are free, they are free.
Once again, once again, bright sky of Greece,
Thou may'st look down upon freedom and peace,
When the shepherd, all fearless, shall range the green
mountain
And our maids dress their vines by the clear sunny fountain.
God of the peaceful, we war not to gain
The laurel of conquest on mountain or main:
Oh no! far more sacred the war we are waging
Be Thou then our guide while its tempest is raging.
One struggle more, and the wretch who would barter
This freedom for life with the merciless Tartar;
May groan in despair, that he shrank from inglorious,
The banners that wave over Athens victorious.

February 19, 1833.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Madras Races.**FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.**

A Galloway Plate of 600 Rupees from the Fund, and 50 Rupees Subscription, P. P. for Arab and Country Horses, 15 hands 3 inches and under, carrying 8 st. 3 lb.—Winning Horses to carry 3 lb. extra.—Heats once round the Course and a distance.

Major Stanley's b. A. *The Templar*... (walked over) 1 0
Captain Hugh's a. A. *Little Gracchus*, 3 dra.

1st Heat.—*Little Gracchus* took the lead at starting and bolted at the first turn. Heat won by *The Templar*, by some lengths.
2d Heat.—*Gracchus* drawn. *The Templar* walked over.

Time 3' 31"

Between the Heats of the above.

A Handicap Purse of 700 Rupees from the Fund; with 50 Rupees Subscription, P. P. for the Maiden Horses that started on the First Day of the Meeting, (with the exception of the two winning Horses) to be Handicapped by a Committee selected for the occasion.—Heats two miles.—A Subscriber may start, either his first or second Maiden for this Purse.

Mr. Garforth's bay *Stobbs*, drawn
Mr. William's bay *Wickety Waw*, 3 1
Major Stanley's bay *Legs*, 3 2
Mr. Sheppard's grey *Sands*, (dist.) 1 0

1st Heat.—*Legs* took the lead. The others closed and the three passed the stand in good style. Pretty running between *Sands* and *Wickety Waw*, for the next mile when *Sands* got a head and won the heat by a length. *Sands* having started on the wrong side the post, was declared distanced.

2d Heat.—Won with ease by *Wickety Waw*.
Good Sport may be expected to-morrow morning.

Time 1st heat 4' 10"
2d heat 4' 10"

Shipping Arrivals.**BOMBAY**

Date.	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 25	Portsea	British	E. Worthington	Rangoon	Dec. 18
25	Duke of Bedford	British	F.A. Conyngham	Bengal	Dec. 26
25	Samdany	British	J. Benson	Cochin	Dec. 9
26	Castro	Portg.	A. Fernandes	Macao	Dec. 9
28	Sahie	British	C. Jolliffe	Severndroog	Jan. 24
28	Glencig	British	H. R. Weddell	Severndroog	Jan. 25
28	Kusrovie	British	J. H. Edwin	Severndroog	Jan. 25
28	Raimany	Arab	Maiden Coory	Penang	Dec. 10
29	Pelicitas	British	P. Campbell	Severndroog	—
30	Candree	Arab	Coory Caja	Tellichery	Jan. 13
30	Vestal	British	J. W. Gny	Bassadore	Jan. 9